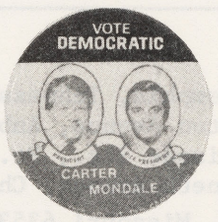
APIC KEYNOTER®

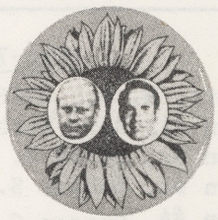
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XVI, Numbers 3 & 4 | ISSUED BY THE APIC | AUTUMN-WINTER 1977

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1976

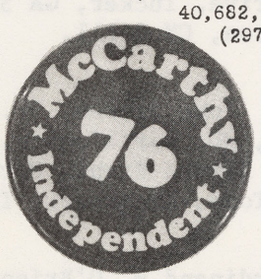


DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Carter and Mondale)
40,682,213*
(297)

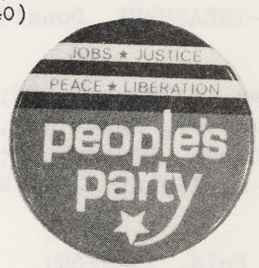


REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Ford and Dole)
38,872,745*
(240)

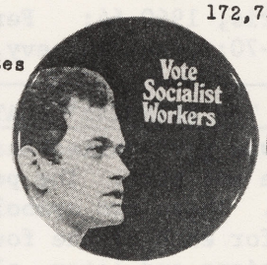
LIBERTARIAN PARTY
(MacBride & Bergland)
172,753

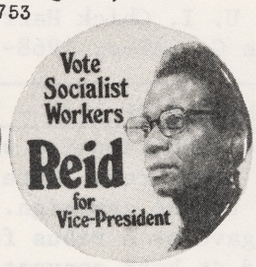


MCCARTHY (INDEPENDENT)
McCarthy & 27 Running Mates
756,117

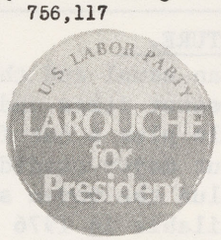


PEOPLES PARTY
(Wright and Spock)
49,026



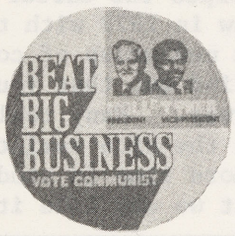


SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(Camejo and Reid)
91,291

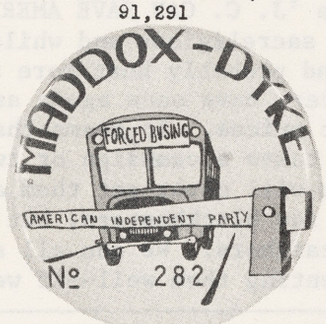


U. S. LABOR PARTY
(LaRouche & Evans)
40.045

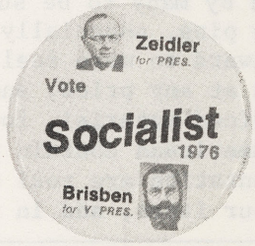
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Levin & Blomen)
9,627



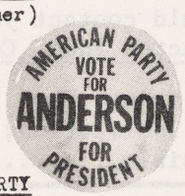
COMMUNIST PARTY
(Hall and Tyner)
58,837



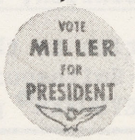
AMERICAN INDEPENDENT
(Maddox and Dyke)
170,880



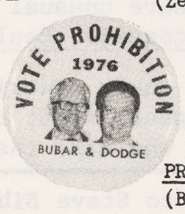
SOCIALIST PARTY
(Zeidler and Brisben)
6,037



AMERICAN PARTY
(Anderson & Shackelford)
161,112



RESTORATION PARTY
(Miller and Eddy)
361



PROHIBITION PARTY
(Bubar and Dodge)
15,952

LIBERAL PARTY (of New York) supported Carter and Mondale (145,393 votes not included above)*
INDEPENDENT VERMONTERS PARTY supported Carter and Mondale (991 votes not included above)*
CONSERVATIVE PARTY (of New York) supported Ford and Dole (274,878 votes not included above)*
AMERICAN PARTY (of New Jersey) - Lester Maddox & Edmund Matzal (vote included with American)
UNITED AMERICAN PARTY - Frank Taylor and Henry Swan (36 votes)
(ALL BUTTONS PICTURED SLIGHTLY UNDER SIZE, COMMUNIST PIN IS LESS THAN HALF ACTUAL SIZE)

APIC KEYNOTER® ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS AUTUMN-WINTER 1977

STAFF: Editor, U. I. Chick Harris, Box 20614, St. Louis, Missouri 63139.
Assoc. Editor, Jon D. Curtis, 1141 Stevens Street, DePere, Wisconsin 54115.

FEATURES: GIMMY JIMMY, by our associate editor, Jon D. Curtis.
APIC CHAPTER NEWS, Dave Castaldi, 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, IL 60015.
GEORGIA CANDIDATES, Preston Malcom, 61 Lexington Avenue, Washington, GA 30673.
ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS, Web Haven, 324 Monticello Dr.N., Syracuse, NY 13205.
CAN YOU IDENTIFY, Justin (Andy) Anderson, 1501 Barker, Lawrence, KS 66044.
SMITHSONIAN COLLECTS '76, Herb Collins, 3510 N. Pershing, Arlington, VA 22210.
BOOK REVIEW, Gene F. McGreevy, 1735 Jersey Ridge Road, Davenport, Iowa 52803.

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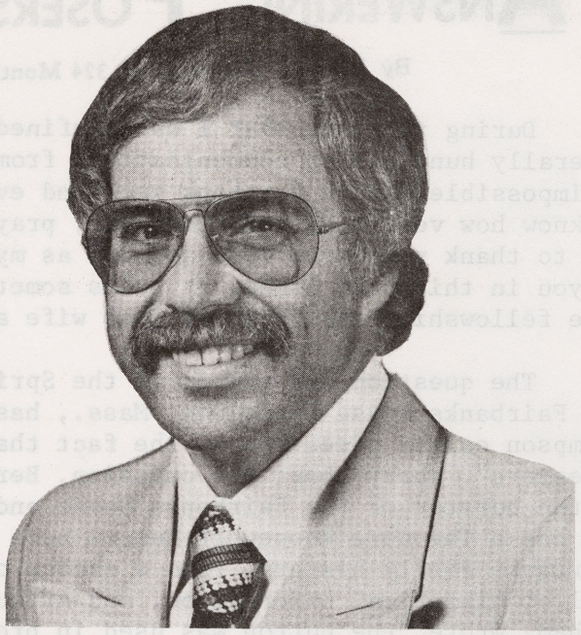
THE CAMPAIGN OF 1976 - THE KEYNOTER® FEATURE.

The material available for the 1976 campaign was more varied than usual and the green used by Carter was in contrast to the usual red, white and blue. The peanut items and the Ford auto items added a different touch to the campaign. These two symbols plus a cat for Fritz Mondale and a pineapple for Bob Dole gave us a rebus for each of the four major candidates. The electronic circuit flashing pins sold at both conventions and later, plus the woven ski caps were new features in campaign material. Some rather nice items were available in 1976 and the peanut jewelry was of quite a variety. The 'J. C. CAN SAVE AMERICA' pins, contribution cans and posters were looked upon by many as sacreligious and while this was not an official design it was considered by many to be such and probably hurt more than helped the Carter campaign. Prices of 1976 pins, especially Carter, have once again as we saw in 1972 with the McGoverns,, slipped downward to more realistic prices. It seems that each new group of collectors must have every pin at any price, and it takes a campaign or two to find out that you can live without the overpriced material, for you will never get them all anyway. Many real fine showing of Political Americana contain very few blockbusters, but due to the nice variety, selection, and fine presentation are real eye catchers. We can all spend more time in studying the significance of our items, and in presenting them well--if we try it we may like it.....

OUR NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1844 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND CANDIDATES AND ITEMS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO. Those who have unusual 1844 items should contact your Editor, and those with unusual Ohio items should contact, Paul Weinrich, 59 Acton Road, Columbus, Ohio. 43214.....

Thanks to the following for their contribution to this issue: Vern S. Houston, #1038; Mrs. C. V. Young, #61; Mrs. Anne Thompson, #186; the Smithsonian Institution; Robert Lowe, #174; and all of our regular contributors who make the KEYNOTER® possible.....

The APIC sends condolences to Steve Bibler, #138 upon the death of his gracious wife, Norma. We'll all miss her at our national and regional meetings. Also to the family and friends of Seymour Moss, #743--no one can replace his brand of good clean humor and the drawers of goodies he always came up with for our national conventions--he was one of a kind.....



Our President's Message

from John F. Rockett, #1180.

After running in a ten mile race in 11 degrees, just north of St. Louis after Thanksgiving, I longed for warm weather. And winter had only begun! But summer and the 1978 APIC National Convention are not too far away. The meeting, hosted by the Gateway-to-the-West Chapter, will be held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis on August 9, 10 and 11.

Located on beautiful Forest Park, the Chase is one of the few remaining 'grand hotels.' An APIC member, Dan Rosen, is Vice President and general manager of this elegant inn.

There are four unique restaurants in the hotel. Over the past few years I have eaten n all of them and can assure you the food and service is excellent.

For those of you who imbibe, the Steeplechase and the Berries are two of the more interesting bars within the Chase-Park Plaza complex.

Presidnet Jimmy Carter, "Miss Lillian", and the Henry Kissingers are among recent guests of the hotel. The last time I was there, Ed McMahon was a guest of the Chase. I guess he heard I was staying there.

Should you decide to venture outside the Chase, just across the street is Forest Park. The McDonnell Planetarium, the Municipal Opera, the Art Museum, and one of the finest zoos in the world with their renounded monkey, lion and elelphant shows, are all within Forest Park. The park is also a great place to run, play tennis, golf or handball.

Grant's Farm, the beautiful estate of Ulysses S. Grant is on the South Side. Before the Civil War, Grant lived on this 'Hard-scrabble Farm.' Children may pet and feed small animals and be entertained by bird shows.

Downtown on the shores of the Mississippi River are many attractions, including the 630 foot stainless steel arch, the old Court House (scene of the famous Dred Scott trial), and a cathedral built in the early 1800's.

The baseball Cardinals may be playing a National League opponent at Busch Stadium. The St. Louis area has many other attractions, including Six Flags over Mid-America--a wonderful amusement park for the young and not so young.

Should you get tired of sightseeing, you can always hand around the APIC Convention. I hear that a few political buttons are going to be traded, bought and sold in the hotel at Lindell and Kingshighway. Also that the Gateway-to-the-West Chapter is planning an outstanding display of memorabilia. Chick Harris, Bob Levine, Warren Lee, John Mayne, Dan Rosen, George McGrath and the entire Chapter look forward to seeing you.

Happy Holidays,

Jack

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

During the time that I was confined in the hospital and also at home, I received literally hundreds of communications from APIC friends from one coast to the other. It is impossible for me to thank each and every one of you personally, but I want you all to know how very much your thoughts, prayers and well wishes meant to me. All I can do now to thank you is to work as hard as my doctors will permit, to help each and everyone of you in this fine hobby. It takes something like I experienced to appreciate all the fine fellowships that both my dear wife and I have acquired from APIC. Thank you.

The question and answer in the Spring KEYNOTER, relative to the button depicting the Fairbanks House in Dedham, Mass., has brought forth considerable correspondence. Bert Thompson called attention to the fact that the answer was "the home of Charles Fairbank's ancestors". Sorry about the omission, Bert. Ben Corning obtained the names and addresses of the curator of the Fairbanks House and of the Dedham Historical Society, Lyal Squair, who has a Theodore Roosevelt Museum here in Syracuse, photostated quotations on the Fairbanks family history, from a number of his references. Don Coney supplied a great deal of historical information, and Arthur Blood, the curator of the Fairbanks House in Dedham, wrote "the button was used in promoting the election of T. R. and Charles Warren Fairbanks to the presidency and V.P. respectively". Mr. Blood also added that "Charles Warren Fairbanks contributed money and effort in having the old house preserved for posterity".

Q. Is it true that William Howard Taft was not the first choice of Theodore Roosevelt to be the Republican candidate in 1908?

A. According to "Ballots and Bandwagons", by Ralph G. Martin, "Roosevelt originally wanted Root (Elihu) to succeed him as President, but Root refused. It was then Roosevelt turned to Taft. 'Root would make the best President',,Roosevelt told a friend, 'but Taft the best candidate'".

Q. In a recent syndicated column of Jack Anderson, the question was asked, "Did John Wilkes Booth actually escape and leave another mans body in his place." Was Booth actually identified and slain?

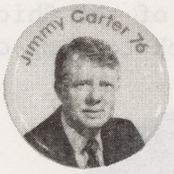
A. Some years ago I visited the site of the Garrett House, about two miles south of Port Royal, Va. The Marker on the site stated "On the night of April 25, 1865, John Wilkes Booth and his companion David Herald were trapped in a tobacco barn on this farm. Herald surrendered and later the barn was set on fire by the Union Troops, in order to drive Booth from his hiding place. In a short time a shot was heard inside the building. Lt. Luther Baker flung open the barn door and dragged out the wounded assassin. He was carried to the front porch of the house, where he died three hours later at 5:00 a.m." Prof. Ray Neff of Indiana State University claims to have produced materials which he believes will prove that Booth escaped at the Garrett Farm.

Curator Michael Harmon, of the Ford Theater Museum stated. "It's the original can of worms. The Government didn't conduct a thorough investigation at the time. I don't know whether we'll ever get all the answers".

According to Anderson, eighteen missing pages of Booth's diary have recently been found and the FBI is quietly endeavoring to establish the authenticity of these pages and further investigate the 112 year old assassination. I for one would welcome the establishment of the facts concerning this tragedy in our history.

APIC COMMENTARY, by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

Jerry D. Roe, #501, was pictured along with some of his collection and a story of his collection in the Detroit Free Press Sunday edition.....Dan R. Rosen, #3833, and his collection was the subject of a story and color photo in the week-end St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....Frank Cherry received publicity in the San Francisco Chronicle shortly after a recent West Coast Regional was held in the city by the Golden Gate--stories of your collection are never out of season any longer.....



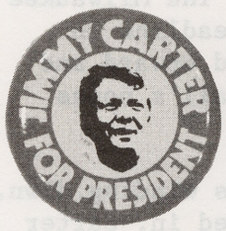
"GIMMY JIMMY"

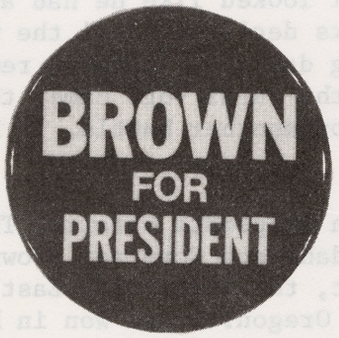
(by John D. Curtis, APIC #1438)

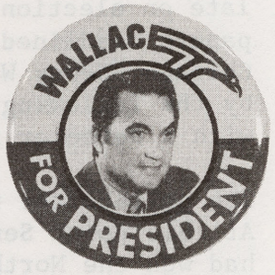
The Democrats

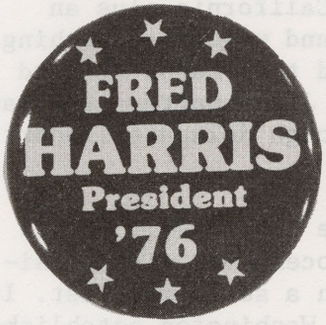
The election of 1976 saw a plethora of candidates seeking the major party nominations. Some, although no official announcement was made, had been running virtually since the day after the 1972 election. Numerous primary battles were to be held with some 30-odd primaries on the horizon spread over a four month period.

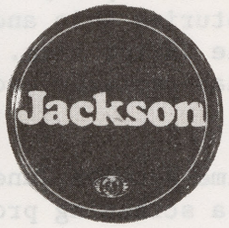
The Democratic Party, as of January 1976, seemed to be in for a knock-down fight right into the convention. Candidates came and candidates went. Announced candidates included Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia; Morris Udall, the Congressman from Arizona; Robert Byrd, the Senator from West Virginia, Edmund (Jerry) Brown, the new Governor of California; Frank Church, the Idaho Senator; George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama; Fred Harris, the former Oklahoma Senator; Henry Jackson, Washington's Senator; Terry Sanford, President of Duke University and former North Carolina Governor; R. Sargent Shriver, the 1972 Vice Presidential candidate; Milton Shapp, Governor of Pennsylvania, Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana; Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, and Ellen McCormack the anti-abortion candidate attempting to take advantage of the new election financing law.

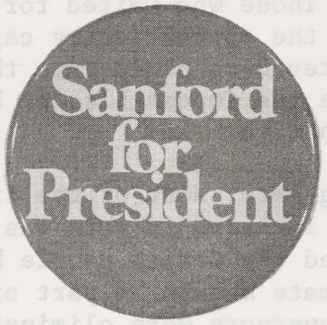


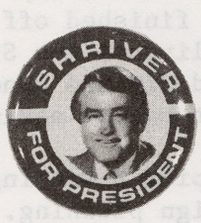


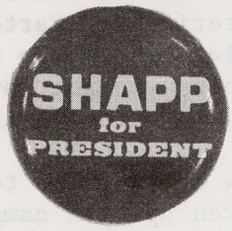












Of course, the name of Senator Edward Kennedy kept popping up as the man the convention would unite behind. Adlai Stevenson III of Illinois was a favorite son of the Chicago Daley machine. Many liberals and labor leaders seemed to be sitting back to jump on the band wagon for party partiarch Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Carter campaign drew first blood when he did very well in the January Iowa caucuses. This was followed up by a victory in the New Hampshire primary which traditionally is the nation's first. A week later Senator Henry Jackson won the Massachusetts primary, but not by as wide a margin as expected. Morris Udall ran second in both. On the same day Carter took the Vermont primary. On March 9 Carter crushed Wallace and Jackson in Florida and two weeks later beat Wallace and Sanford in North Carolina. By this time the Wallace, Shriver, Harris, and Sanford campaigns were destroyed. Jackson was disposed of after April 6 when Jackson squeeked out a victory of sorts in New York, but Carter bowled him over in highly industrialized Pennsylvania. Udall looked like he had a major victory in Wisconsin when late on election night the networks declared Udall the winner in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee papers headlined it in the morning dailies. It was a reminder of the 1948 headline in Chicago "Dewey Wins". However as the rural vote came, the Carter total edged upward and by the following day Carter had won another battle. In May, Carter ended Udall's hopes with a squeeker in Michigan.

The anti-Carter forces were now in desperate straits. The primary season was winding down. At this point Senator Church of Idaho and Governor Brown of California jumped in. Carter had won the Northeast, the Midwest, the industrial East, and the South. Church pulled victories in Idaho, Nebraska, and Oregon. Brown won in Maryland and California plus an uncommitted slate in New Jersey. Those who waited for the Humphrey band wagon saw nothing materialize. Carter finished off the opposition by capturing Ohio and then Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago delivered the Stevenson block into the Carter camp. Jimmy Carter, the man nobody thought could win had done the impossible. He had captured enough delegate support to guarantee a first ballot nomination.

Now it was time to pick a running-mate. Most of the time between June 12 and July 15 was taken up with campaign planning. Included in this was a screening process for vice president. After many polls were viewed the Carter people had come up with a seven man list. It was determined that the running-mate should be part of the so-called Washington establishment. Therefore all mayors and governors were eliminated. A thorough background investigation would be done plus an interview, preferably in homey Plains, Georgia.

The list included Senators John Glenn, Edmund Muskie, Walter Mondale, Adlai Stevenson, Frank Church, and Henry Jackson plus Congressman Peter Rodino. The first to be eliminated was Rodino. He eliminated himself because of concern over a glaucoma condition. Jackson was considered too conservative and too close to the military. Stevenson was eliminated even though he had the nationally recognizable name, as he was seen as too close to the Daley machine. Frank Church represented a moderate western state, but was considered too liberal with his attacks on government espionage operations. It appeared over the weeks that John Glenn was the favorite until the Glenn conference in Plains. Some Carter people were also concerned about Glenn's use of income tax shelters. Last, but not least, Glenn's opening night address to the Convention was hardly inspiring and was overshadowed by Barbara Jordan's address.

GIMMY JIMMY, continued.

That left Muskie and Mondale. Muskie wanted the nomination. He had performed admirably as the vice presidential candidate in 1968 and had sought the 1972 top spot. He was Catholic and had ethnic appeal, plus he came from the northeast. But Carter was concerned about Muskie's legendary hot temper as it was shown in the 1972 primaries.

On July 8 Senator Mondale had visited Carter in Plains and the two men hit it off politically and personally. Mondale represented the upper midwest and would be a new face on the national scene. He appeared to be the safest of all the candidates. Carter wanted no repeats of Agnew verbalism or Eagleton affairs. On the morning of July 15, Carter picked Mondale. "Gritz and Fritz" were on their way.

The Republicans

The Republican Party had only two major candidates. President Gerald R. Ford had decided he wanted a term in his own right. Since that famous day, August 9, 1974 which saw the first president in American history resign in disgrace, Gerald Ford had guided the nation through a turbulent sea. He had created an uproar when he pardoned Nixon for any crimes committed between January 20, 1969 and August 9, 1974. Nonetheless, there were few people who did not like Jerry Ford. The man had brought back respect to the White House. True, many people disagreed with his politics, but there it ended. Gerald R. Ford could view his presidency with pride. He and his family had served the nation well.

However, the conservative wing of the party looked to Ronald Reagan to lead it to victory.

Reagan had been a popular austerity conscious Governor of California. He had national appeal and was a dynamic speaker. Reagan would try to do the impossible. He would attempt to capture the nomination from a sitting president and he came very close. Ford opened with a thread-like victory in New Hampshire followed by a win in Massachusetts. Florida was supposed to be Reagan country but Ford scored a stunning upset. He followed this with wins in the East and Midwest particularly Wisconsin. Supposedly Reagan was done. However May 1 rolled around and Reagan beat Ford 2 to 1 in Texas. John Connally had not been able to deliver his state. Reagan scored victory after victory in the last six weeks adding Nevada, Idaho, Georgia, Alabama, Nebraska, and California among others to his total. By mid-June it was nip and tuck. On the outside the Reagan forces kept saying that Reagan was even with Ford in delegates and it became evident that the pool of about 140 uncommitted delegates would swing the balloting.

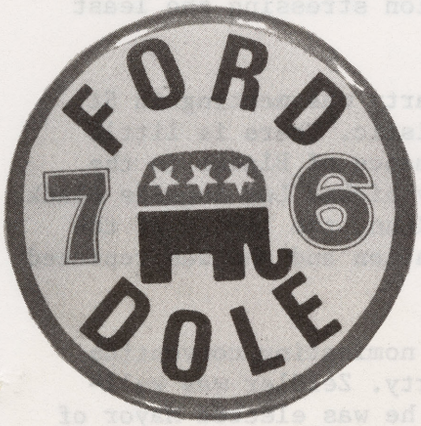
John Sears, Reagan's campaign manager, convinced Reagan he had to take a gamble to win uncommitted support. The gamble was to name their running-mate before the convention. They would pick Pennsylvania Senator Richard S. Schweiker. Here was the conservative knight, picking possibly the most liberal Republican in the Senate. The plan blew up. Mississippi's Clarke Reed screamed that the conservatives were being sold out. Reagan had gambled and lost. The Reagan forces attempted to change the rules to require Ford to name his running-mate before the presidential balloting. The motion failed by a slim margin. Reed had delivered Mississippi's thirty votes to the Ford position. The next day Ford was nominated by a vote of 1,187 to Reagan's 1,070. Where did Reagan go wrong? Perhaps the early primary defeats or no attempt to win support in the New York or Pennsylvania primaries or the concession of Ohio to Ford were all factors. Certainly the choice of Senator Schweiker hurt also.

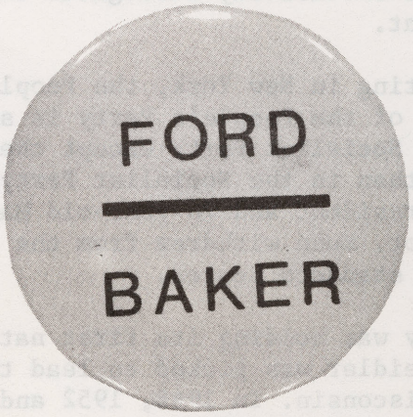
GIMMY JIMMY, continued.

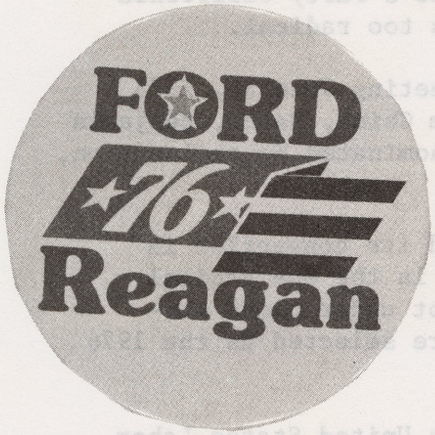
Now it was time to choose a running-mate. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller had eliminated himself earlier in the year. In the post-balloting Ford-Reagan conference Reagan had eliminated Elliot Richardson, ironically because he was too moderate. The Convention would have dearly loved a Ford-Reagan ticket. Reagan would not hear of it. Ultimately four names appeared. They were Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, star of the Watergate hearings; William D. Ruckelshaus, another Watergate hero; U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain Anne Armstrong; and Senator Robert Dole of Kansas.

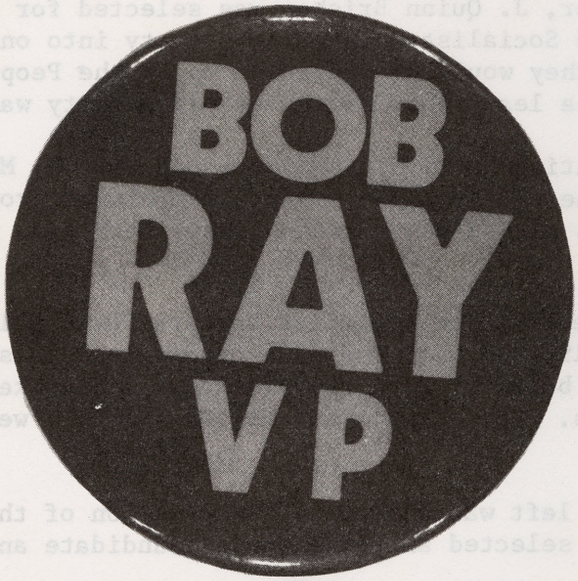
Ford had little hope of capturing the South and questioned whether Baker could even deliver Tennessee. Ruckelshaus had never been able to win a state-wide election. Anne Armstrong was considered perhaps the most capable but polls showed that any male ran better with Ford than a woman. To make matters worse the majority of those who switched away from Ford when he was paired with a woman were women.

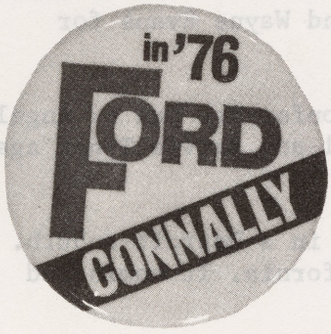
Since Republican strategy called for a sweep of the farm belt Dole added the most impressive record. He was aggressive and articulate. He and Ford had been friends for years. Reagan also preferred Dole to the others. Therefore Ford settled on Robert Dole.

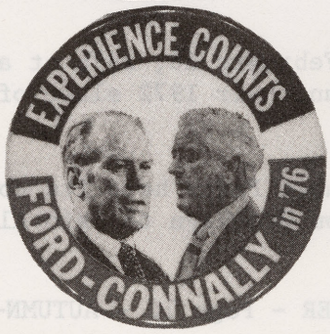












The Third Parties

Eugene McCarthy had determined that he would run again in 1976, but as a man without a party. He would run as an independent candidate. This decision alone cost him much time and effort in fighting state requirements for ballot position. Some states had no provision for independent candidacies at the presidential level. On February 5, 1976 McCarthy named industrialist William Clay Ford as his running-mate. A week later Ford withdrew. This presented a problem as most states require both a presidential and a vice presidential candidate. McCarthy solved this by naming 27 people as running-mates. At a conference in late summer in Madison, Wisconsin it was determined that if McCarthy won any electoral votes a common candidate would be picked by McCarthy for the electors to vote for. The plan, of course, was never needed.

Three conventions were held over Labor Day weekend in 1975. The Libertarian Party picked Roger MacBride, the Republican elector from Virginia who had defected to the Hospers-Nathan ticket in 1972, for top spot. He defeated Cleveland businesswoman Kay Harroff and Guy W. Biggs. A deadlock developed in the vice presidential balloting, but was finally broken on the third ballot with the nomination of California law professor David Bergland. MacBride and Bergland campaigned extensively throughout the nation stressing the least government is the best government.

While the Libertarians were meeting in New York, the People's Party was meeting in St. Louis. The political philosophy of the People's Party is socialistic. There is little difference between them and the Socialist Party except the influence of Blacks in the People's Party is far stronger than in the Socialist Party. They picked Los Angeles Black activist, Margaret Wright for president and 70 year-old Maggie Kuhn, the leader of the Gray Panthers for the second spot. Kuhn withdrew from the nomination and she was replaced by Dr. Benjamin Spock, the 1972 standard bearer.

In Milwaukee the Socialist Party was holding its first national nominating convention since 1956. 62 year-old Frank Zeidler was picked to lead the party. Zeidler was well-known and highly respected in Wisconsin. In 1948, 1952 and 1956 he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee. A Chicago teacher, J. Quinn Brisben was selected for second place. There was an attempt to unify the Socialist and People's Party into one unit, but this failed when some Socialists felt they would be swallowed up by the People's Party California leadership and many felt the leadership of the People's Party was too radical.

Earlier in 1975 the Prohibition Party had held its convention. Meeting June 26, 1975 in Wheat Ridge, Colorado the party picked a Baptist minister from China, Maine, Benjamin C. Bubar. Earl F. Dodge was picked to run with Bubar. Both were nominated by acclamation, a first in party history.

Some parties really start early. The Socialist Workers Party held its convention in St. Louis on December 28, 1974 to pick its 1976 candidates. This is the one radical party on the left that has been growing rapidly and has been kept under close surveillance by federal agents. Peter Camejo and Willie Mae Reid were selected as the 1976 nominees.

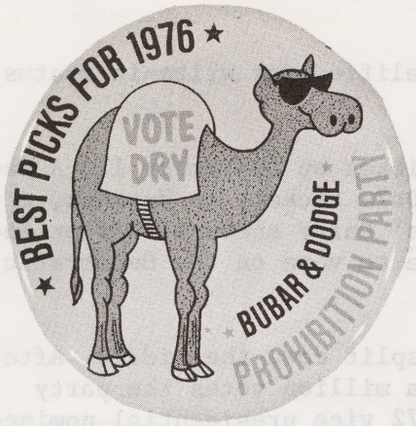
A new Marxist party of the left was born with the creation of the United States Labor Party. Lyndon LaRouche was selected as presidential candidate and Wayne Evans for second place.

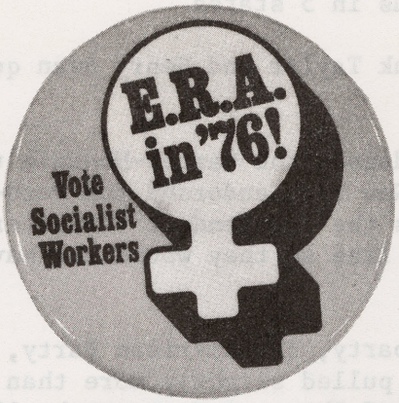
The Communist Party announced on February 18, 1976 at a press conference run by Angela Davis that the Communists would run their 1972 slate of Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner again in 1976.

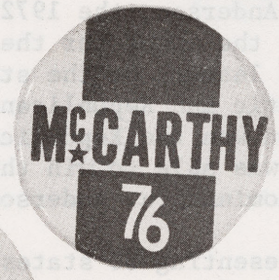
Also in February, the Socialist Labor Party held its convention in a Detroit suburb. The party had changed its base from Brooklyn to Palo Alto, California. It nominated Jules Levin and Constance Blomen.

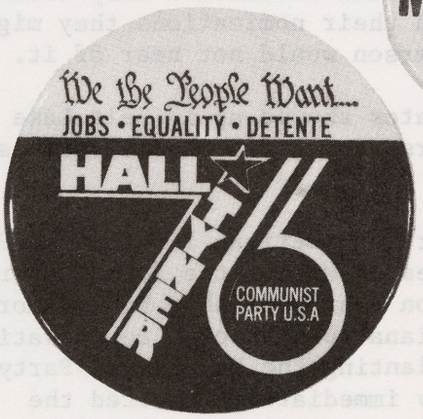
GIMMY JIMMY, continued.

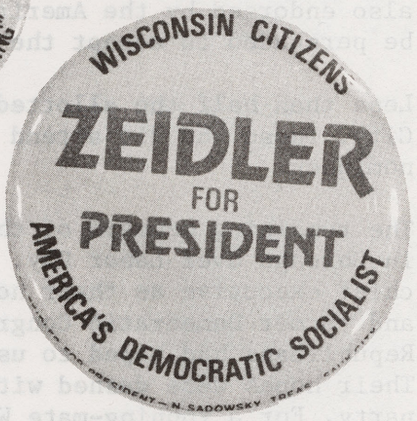
(ADDITIONAL 1976 MINOR PARTY PINS)

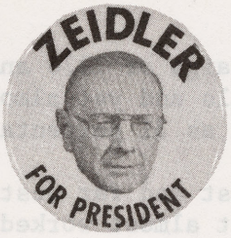


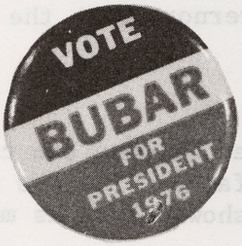


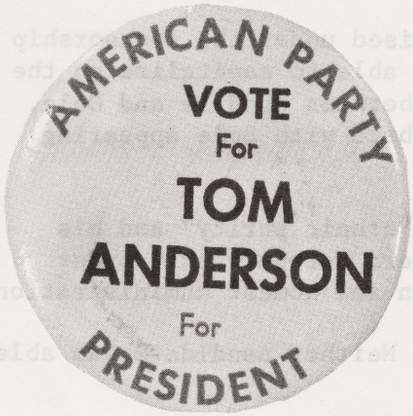


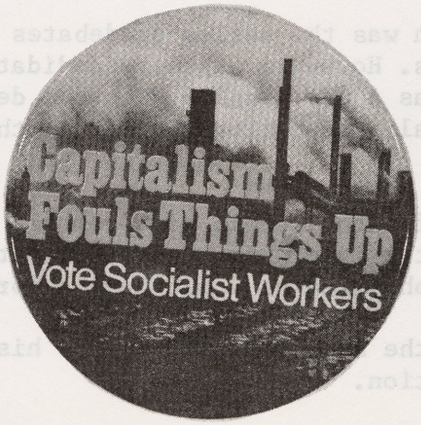


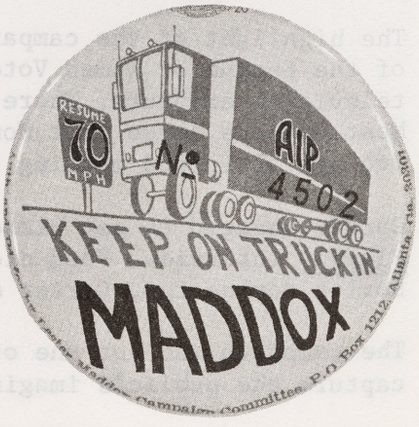












A fundamentalist minister named Ernest L. Miller formed his so-called Restoration Party with Roy N. Eddy as a running-mate. Miller qualified for the ballot only in Tennessee but he did receive write-in status in 5 states.

The United American Party of Frank Taylor and Henry Swan qualified for write-in status in Arizona and California.

The Liberal Party of New York endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket on September 11. A week later the Conservative Party of New York endorsed the Ford-Dole ticket. In Vermont, a group of citizens who called themselves the Independent Vermonters' Party endorsed Carter and Mondale but won their own ballot line so they would not have to vote on the Democratic line.

What had been the largest third party, The American Party, split down the middle. After 1972 when candidate John Schmitz pulled slightly more than a million votes the party leadership passed into the hands of Thomas Anderson, the 1972 vice presidential nominee. Anderson had picked Salt Lake City, Utah as the sight for the 1976 American Party convention. It was to be held on June 17. Several leaders at the state level wished to delay the convention until after both the Democratic and Republican nominations. Then if George Wallace won the Democratic or Ronald Reagen won the Republican nomination they could be also endorsed by the Americans. If neither was able to win their nominations they might be persuaded to accept the American Party nomination. Anderson would not hear of it.

Less than half the allotted delegates representing 33 states showed up in Salt Lake City. Those who did attend picked Thomas Anderson, of course and Rufus Shackelford as the nominees.

The remaining members of the party called a convention for the American Independent Party in Chicago over Labor Day. There the delegates selected Lester Maddox the former Georgia chief executive as their nominee. Maddox won the nomination over publisher Robert Morris and former Democratic Congressman John R. Rarick of Louisiana. Disaffected conservative Republicans had hoped to use the A.I.P. as a vehicle supplanting the Republican Party. Their hopes were dashed with the Maddox selection and they immediately deserted the party. For a running-mate William Dyke was selected. Dyke was a well-known figure in Republican circles in Wisconsin. He was a two-term Mayor of Madison and in 1974 he was the Republican nominee for governor. With the Maddox-Dyke selection, the 1976 candidate choices were completed.

The Campaign

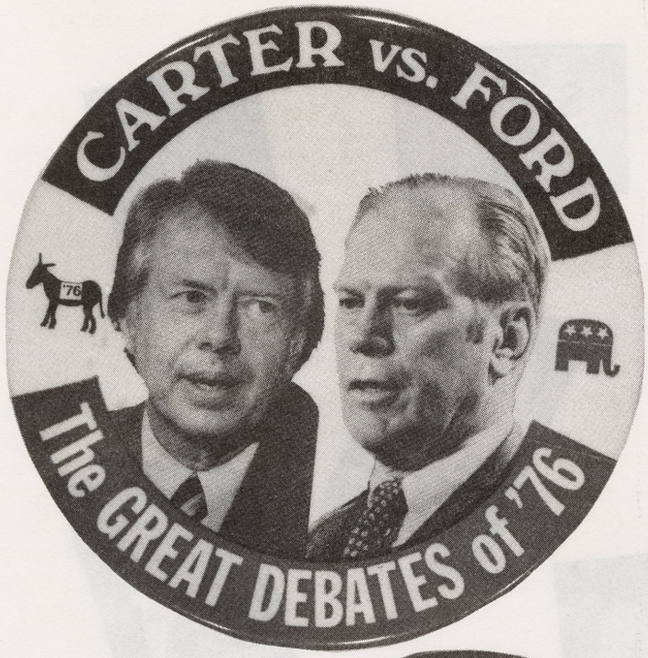
There are some similarities between the campaign of 1976 and the campaign of 1968. In 1968 Hubert Humphrey was far back in the polls and yet almost upset Nixon in November. In 1976 some early polls showed Ford as much as 31 percentage points behind Carter.

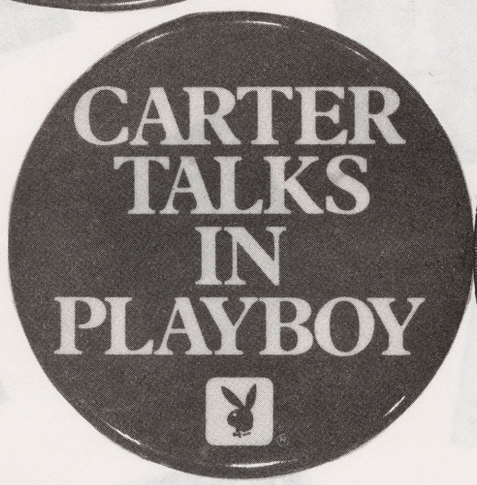
Ford strategy called for carrying the mid-west and far west, plus the mountain states to offset the Carter east and solid south. It almost worked. The Carter campaign was run as an anti-Washington establishment campaign.

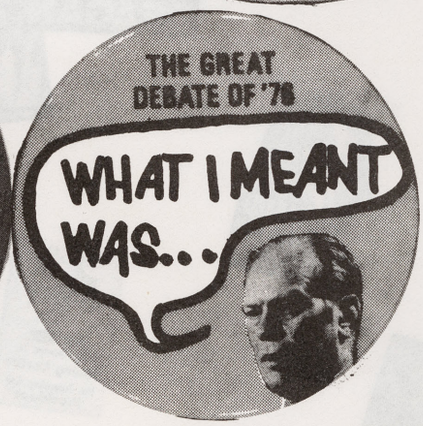
The highlight of the campaign was the series of debates televised under the sponsorship of the League of Women Voters. However, neither candidate was able to capitalize on the television exposure. There was a new wrinkle with one debate between Mondale and Dole. Most experts agree that Mondale came across better in that debate with Dole appearing too sarcastic and cutting.

Carter managed to get himself into trouble with remarks like "ethnic purity" and his Playboy interview. Ford did the same when he stated that Eastern Europe wasn't under Soviet domination. Carter emphasized he would have a more open and honest administration.

The campaign was not one of the most exciting in our history. Neither candidate was able to capture the public's imagination.







However, as each week went by Ford climbed in the polls continually getting closer to Carter. Carter was accused of getting vague or fuzzy on the issues. Many were unsure whether he was a liberal or a conservative or what labels should be used to describe him. Ford was a known quantity and slowly he began to capture more and more support.

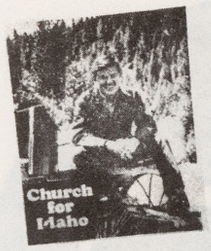
When the November totals were counted Carter squeeked through with a 1,681,000 vote victory over Ford. For exact totals see the 1976 ballot project. In the Electoral College Carter received 297 votes to 240 for Ford. One elector in Washington voted for Ronald Reagan for president but did vote for Robert Dole for vice president.

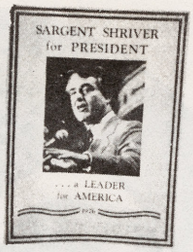
Eugene McCarthy had been predicted to capture as much as 5% of the vote according to some polls. Obviously he was hurt by ballot disqualifications in New York and California. He captured only three-quarters of a million votes or less than 1% of the total cast. However, he probably cost Carter the electoral votes of Iowa, Maine, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

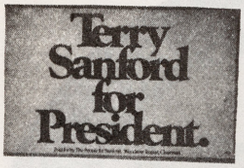
How close was the election? A shift of 5,559 votes in Ohio and 3,687 in Hawaii would have given Ford the election by a vote of 270 to 268 if the Washington elector had remained faithful. We would have had a minority president. Still one must give credit where credit is due. Ford almost pulled an upset to equal Truman's upset victory in 1948.

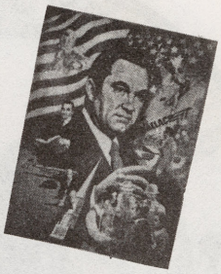
Did the nation make the right choice? Who knows? Come back in twenty years and the historians and Monday morning quarterbacks may have that answer.

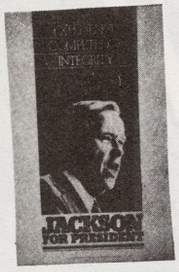
1976 CAMPAIGN POSTERS.

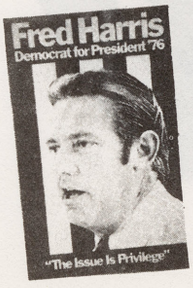


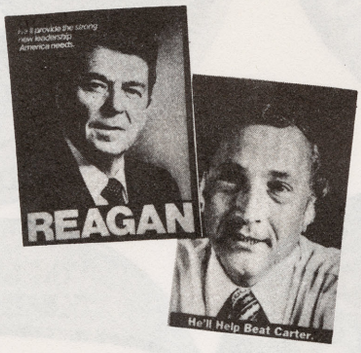


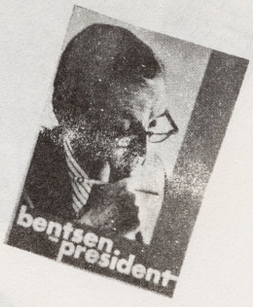


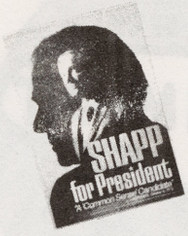


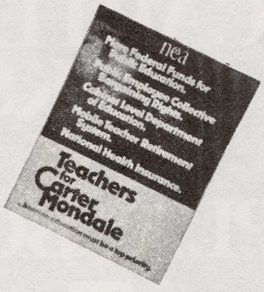


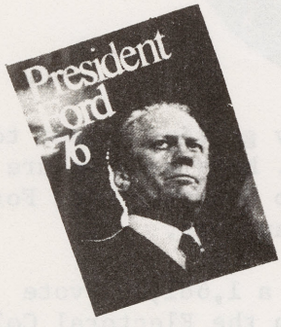


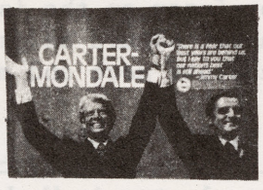


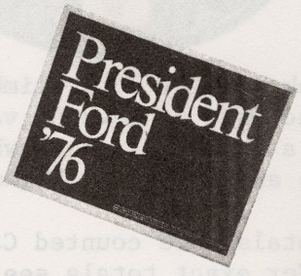


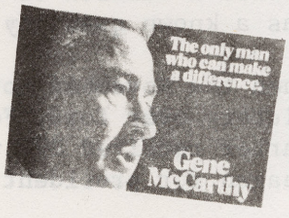


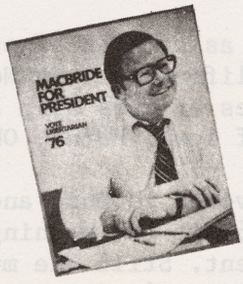


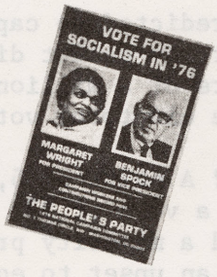


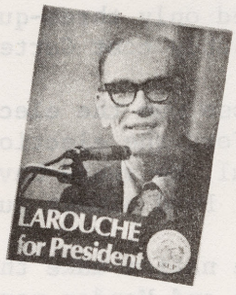








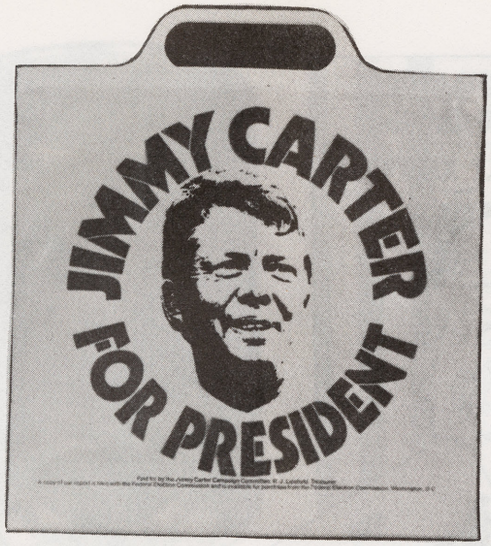


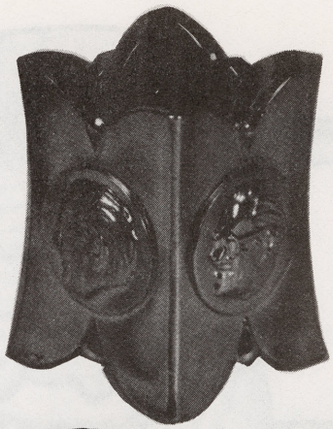


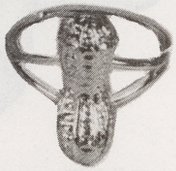
1976 PEANUT ITEMS FOR THE CARTER CAMPAIGN.

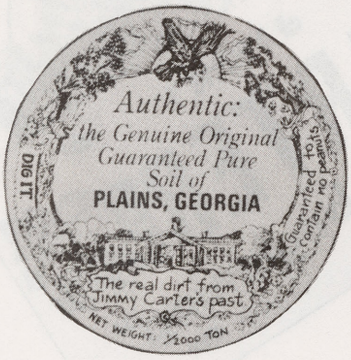
1976 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ITEMS.

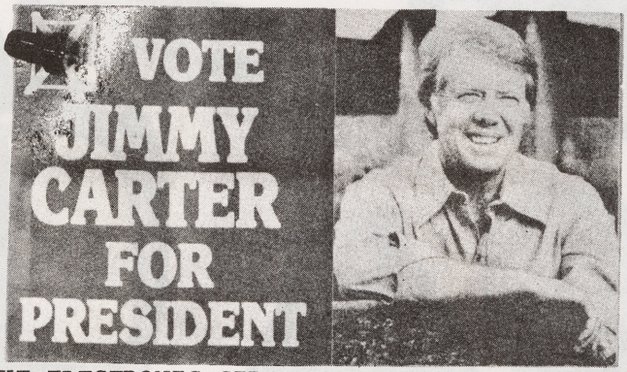
1976 CAMPAIGN ITEMS.

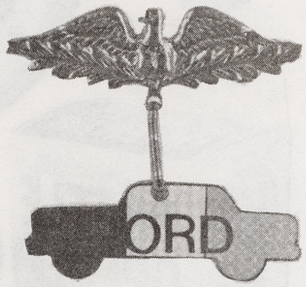




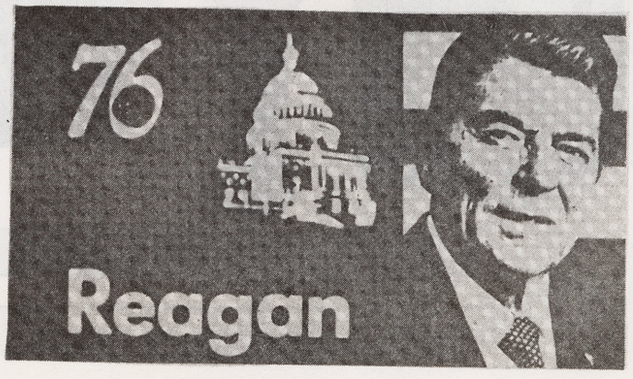






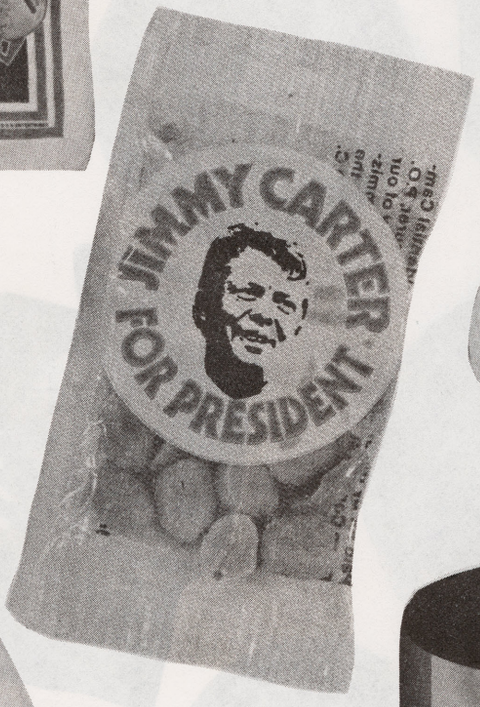


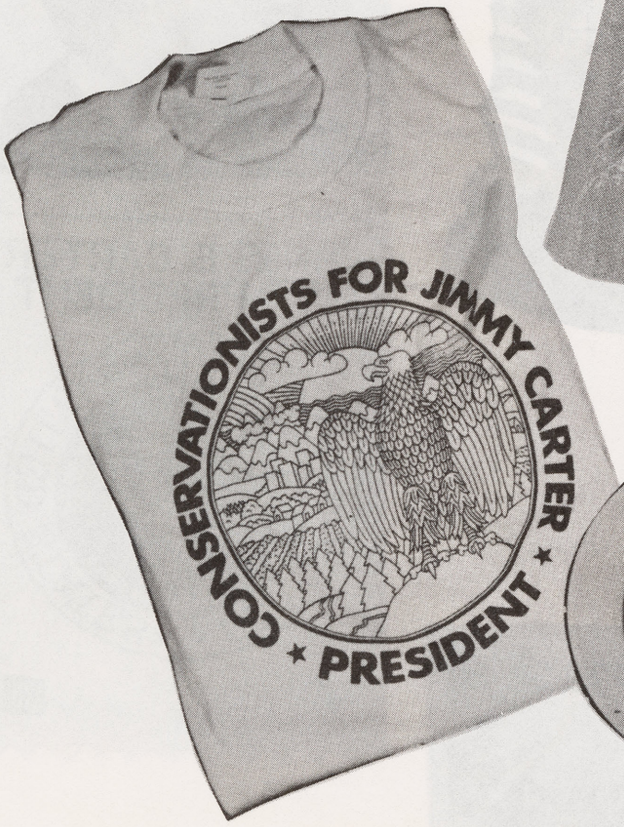
THE ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT FLASHING LIGHT PINS.

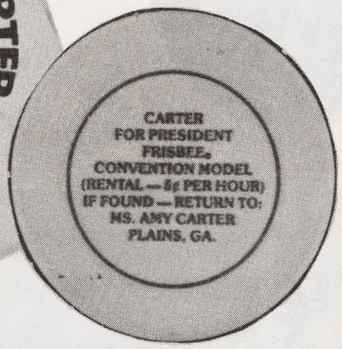


1976 THREE-DIMENTIONAL CAMPAIGN ITEMS.

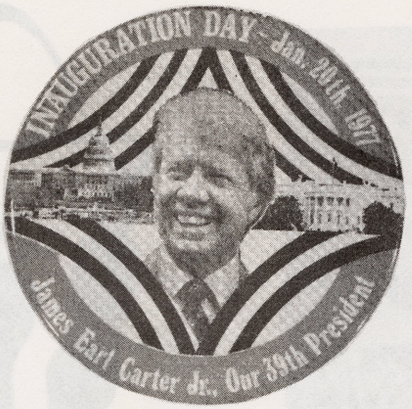
1976 CAMPAIGN ITEMS.

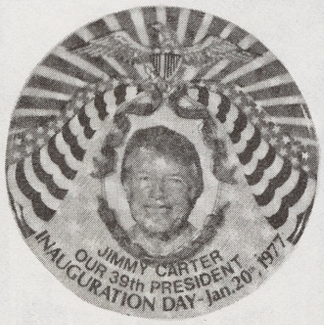


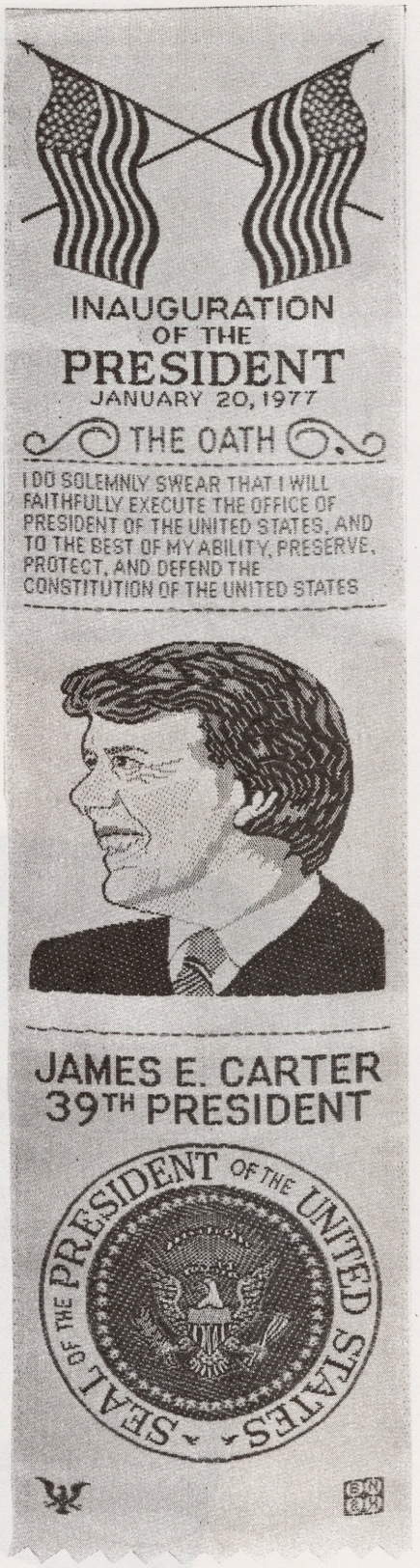




1977 INAUGURAL AND PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.







COLLECTING 1976 POLITICALS FOR THE SMITHSONIAN

By Herbert R. Collins, APIC #349

The Smithsonian Institution launched an active collecting campaign from the 1976 Presidential election. During the early period of the primaries, we collected from the various headquarters of the major contenders. To accomplish this we utilized the services of a volunteer, Joe Wiley, #3383, who devoted hours of work writing and visiting the candidates or their headquarters.

When the time for the conventions rolled around, I was sent by the Smithsonian to both and found the pickings difficult at Madison Square Garden. Everything was sold by venders on the streets or in the hotels and one had to really move around to collect. As an example the convention souvenir water glasses were found on the upper floor of a local department store. Each night had new souvenirs, such as the poster depicting Carter as Christ, with the slogan "J. C. CAN SAVE AMERICA." Button venders were also set up in the corridors inside the convention hall. When the convention became boring, I would merely circulate in the corridors collecting material and each night gathered all I could carry back to my hotel room. At the end of the Convention, the Carter people permitted me to go through his trailer to secure objects--in addition to that we secured the gavel and notebook used by Lindy Boggs. Literally everything was taken from the convention hall by souvenir hunters, including the bunting form the ceiling--there was hardly a need of a cleanup crew. Even the State standards and alternate standards we carried off by the delegates.

The greatest job of all was to lug all this material back on the train by myself and then to the museum. But I did not feel out of place, for at the train station many other people were also carrying banners and standards onto the trains. I found time at the train station, after putting my wares into lockers, to search around for more objects. I found a nice banner on a Catholic Church nearby and made arrangements to get it, only that never materialized. One last note from the Democratic convention -- only one souvenir bandanna was sold by venders. Gone are the bandanna days of the last century. But the button manufacturers were on the ball and they had buttons ready in advance with the possible Vice-Presidential choices. And nobody can forget the Carter mule wagon complete with Uncle Sam standing on the back which rode by Madison Square Garden.

The Smithsonian was intrigued by my efforts in New York City and sent a camera crew to film the collecting in Kansas City. This certainly did not hamper my efforts as some individuals surrendered their objects immediately when they discovered they were being recorded for posterity on film.

The Republican convention was somewhat easier and perhaps more productive. The souvenir venders were set up in the lower level of the Muelbach Hotel which looked like "bargain basement." Oh yes, they had four different bandannas. Also, all the noise makers one could imagine, plus you could get your own personal convention button made on the spot, complete with your picture, for several bucks.

Back at the Convention Halls, the competition was greater. I has to surrender a Reagan poster rather than get into an open confrontation with a lady who claimed it was hers. Actually, it was not. Anyway, I got one like it before the Convention was over.

I talked the "delegate" button from the Montana Indian, a shirt from an Oklahoma delegate, and a colorful costume from the Hawaiian delegation. I also bargained until I got one of the two helmet hats worn by the Kansas City Star newsboys. The best material was collected the night of the defeat of Reagan. All the Reagan objects, which had been treasured and guarded by the supporters like pieces of the "true cross", were discarded and left in or under their seats at the close of the night session. I gathered all I could carry back to my hotel room and was exhausted waiting for a cab, as the people took full advantage of the fact that I

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ITEMS IN THE SMITHSONIAN COLLECTION.

had my arms full and pushed ahead of me.

I didn't feel like shimmying up the light poles to get the "Welcome to Kansas City" signs and bunting so I put out the report that I was going to call the Mayor's office for one. The next day I got a call saying one was being taken down for me and it was delivered by a nice young couple.

It was disappointing not to get Nelson Rockefeller's phone which was yanked out of the wall, but I did get a poster like the one he tore up and one of the signs used the next night which read "ROCKY, PLEASE DON'T STEAL MY SIGN."

Some of my time was spent in radio, TV, and newspaper interviews which alerted many that I was at the Conventions collecting. Needless to say, I did not get many hours sleep at either convention. I did manage to get more material and larger items in Kansas City since my good friends at the Truman Library did the packing and shipping.

I felt better about the seedy hotel in which I was staying after I discovered that John Dean was staying there also. We had some good conversation and shared the cab to the Convention center on several occasions.

Some promised items never arrived--a peach sign of the Georgia delegation and a Carter Liver Pill sign. We did however, procure a D. C. LAST COLONY banner as well as some of the others you may have seen on television. Certainly, the Republican convention hall was the most decorated and colorful of the two.

Back at the Smithsonian the fun was over for each piece had to be accessioned, catalogued, marked and stored in its proper place--over 350 objects in all. Oh yes, we did get the colorful sunflower fans, which incidently were imported from Italy, as well as the Republican convention gavel, which had bee used by Chairwoman Mary Louise Smith.

My next attention was focused on the television debates. The day of the first debate (in Philadelphia), I phoned the League of Women Voters and expressed the Smithsonian's desire to acquire the complete stage setting.

Meantime my attentions were turned to the campaign headquarters of Carter and Ford. The Ford headquarters was located on three different floors of a downtown Washington office building and was not identified in any way. At the close of the election there were piles of posters, etc. which had never been distributed. The Carter campaign had a warehouse in a building several blocks away, but little material was available since the main headquarters was in Atlanta. A small headquarters was located in the downtown area but it focused on local material and less on Carter. A store called 1600 and 33, sold everything from peanut banks to peanut bags from the family business.

The week of the last debate approached and prospects of acquiring the set looked bleak but suddenly a break-through came for right after the Williamsburg, Virginia debate the complete set was loaded into a van and I persoanlly accepted it at the Smithsonian at ten the next morning (saturday). It included the back drop, carpet, clocks, podiums and chairs, even the panelists table and chairs--all a gift of the Herman Miller Company of Michigan. The League of Women Voters, who did a grand job in coordinating the gift, later gave the promotional material which completed the collection. The set was on display last summer and fall as a part of the political display.

Following the Carter victory, we were able to acquire Mrs. Lillian Carter's green and white tee-shirt. It had been given to a reporter and I traded him one of my books, WILLS OF THE U. S. PRESIDENTS, so it could be a part of the Smithsonian collection.

The 1976 election collection was completed and put to rest only after we acquired memorabilia from the Inauguration. There was less to collect than usual, since there were no favors given as souvenirs at the various Balls. Now we await the next four years and wonder if the candidates will be the same?

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ITEMS IN THE SMITHSONIAN COLLECTION.

"MARATHON -- THE PURSUIT OF THE PRESIDENCY" by Jules Witcover.

(A new book reviewed by Gene F. McGreevy, APIC #137)

Theodore White's monumental "The Making of the President" series, 1960 through 1972, has become treasures for all Presidential history afficionados. When Teddy White decided against doing a similar work based on 1976 someone had to pick up the cudgel. A most worthy substitute is "Marathon" by Jules Witcover, journalist par excellence. He tells the story better than anyone else could have because he was there and because he has a way with words and political jargon just as White had. Simply put it is a very satisfactory replacement for what Teddy might have done on 1976.

The analytical reader, particularly, will be delighted at the absorption of facts and details and the appraisals of a skilled analyst on a subject both timely and fascinating. "Marathon" is a hard book to review because it is so all embracing and comprehensive. It is an insiders blow by blow account of the 1976 Presidential campaign from the long drawn out primary fight in which a dozen men competed (ten Democrats and two Republicans) through the Carter-Ford race.

It takes Jimmy Carter up from almost complete obscurity in early 1975 through his unbelievable climb, caucus after causus, primary after primary to the pinnacle -- 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. The primaries came and went -- the old pros joked about this "Cracker", then tolerated him and finally stood open-mouthed as this anti-Washington, anti-establishment, southern peanut farmer strode over their city and state machines and took his cause directly to the people. Some said his campaign was corny, not politically astute, but it accomplished what this Old South Knight told this reviewer it would, in June 1975, and that was ultimate, golden success. Despite the continued charge of "fuzzy on the issues," the Playboy interview, and several other foot-in-mouth errors this young, former Governor of Georgia, became the 39th President of the United States, in a not too close popular vote but an "Oh so Close" electoral contest.

Witcover, likewise, covers Ford's first surge in the primaries, then Reagan's comeback and then Ford's recovery in delicious and exhilirating detail.

It brings out the two monstrous Reagan gaffes -- the $90 billion savings on the return of many Federal programs to the states and our sending troops to Rhodesia.

On June 8th when the last of the primaries were over uncommitted Republican delegates were feted with dinners at the White House and were subjected to personal arm twisting, cajoling and even begging on the part of the President. The President's big tool was, of course, his incumbency. It describes the attempts of the opposition and some of the media to picture Ford as "a nice guy" but a fumbler and stumbler, and of Reagan's attempt, as the primaries neared conclusion, to out Goldwater Goldwater with his statements on the TVA.

All in all this outstanding work weaves its jolly and purposeful way through the proliferation of candidates, the feverish drive for funds and delegates capped by the two National Conventions and then the homeward stretch for the brass ring. One of the many oddities brought out was that opponents of abortion are also, in many cases, opponents of gun control, if you can figure that one out.

This book is for those of us in APIC who have a deep historical interest in our hobby and, who, almost daily, contribute to our communities interest in our Presidents, the Presidency and the election process by working with classes of history students, presenting interesting programs to all types of organizations, and preparing vivid and picturesque displays in museums, educational institutions and commercial establishments. This book is not for the ones whose primary interest is in grubbing for the fast button buck.

GEORGIA CANDIDATES.

by Preston Malcom, #3867.

Scarce. Without a doubt, Georgia locals are difficult to find. Even the most avid collectors can count no more than 20-25 buttons in their pre-1932 Georgia collections.

There are several reasons for the lack of campaign material. There was no viable Republican party to challenge Georgia Democrats before 1962. The state has been a poor one with little money being raised for campaigns, frills such as buttons could not be afforded. Besides, once you left the metropolitan Atlanta area, the population really thinned out and with it went the need for campaign buttons (how many pre-1932 Georgia farmers do you think would be wearing a button to the fields?). The lack of US Senate material can be directly linked to the domination of first, Walter F. George and Richard Russell and then Herman Talmadge. These men controlled US Senate elections in Georgia for fifty years and they rarely were challenged, either in the primary or general election. No challenge, no need for campaign material.

There has been more campaign material produced for the Governor's races but still, all the buttons produced in Georgia Governor's races combined would probably not match the buttons produced for Nelson Rockefeller's campaigns for governor.

Even the near future looks glum for Georgia collectors. Senator Sam Nunn and Governor George Busbee are expected to be re-elected in 1978 with little or no opposition in their own party and only token opposition from the Republicans.

There are several extremely valuable Georgia locals. The small, red and white, "For Talmadge Senate", is one of the most desired of all locals and recently was suggested as the number one most difficult to find incumbent senator by the APIC locals chapter, ALPIC. This would be hard to argue, as I know of only one. The two Jimmy Carter locals are also valuable and not that easy to find, although almost any Georgia flea market dealer will tell you they know someone who has dozens of these pins. Is there a third Carter local? There is a 2 1/4" white on green celluoid with a union bug at 6:30 on the curl. The button reads, "Speak Up, Elect Jimmy Carter". If you have any Carter local literature, look at the flyer with Mrs. Carter waving from a convertible. She has a dark button or round badge on her lapel. The known Carter locals have white backgrounds.

Another interesting Georgia local is the 1932 "Plain Dick Russell" governor's pin. If you remember Russell from his later Senate years, his head was as slick as an onion and he had a clean upper lip.

Finally, thank goodness for Carl Sanders. With his campaigns (and wealth), Georgia locals began to pop up. The two large black and white cellos on Sanders were used in 1970 and were old 1968 Humphrey for president pins being reused. This was proof, said Sanders opponents, of Sander's affection for the liberal Humphrey. This really was used as an issue in 1970, some fellow named Carter used this, and a good many other things, to win that election.

GEORGIA GOVERNOR AND SENATOR CANDIDATES, 1900-1974

by Preston Malcom, #3867.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Only candidates whose names were on the official ballots are included.

@ = button known to exist for the candidate * = winner.

1974 George Busbee*@	Dem
Ronnie Thompson@	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Lester Maddox@	Dem
B. J. Parker	Dem
Bobby Rowan@	Dem
George T. Smith@	Dem
J. J. Thompson	Dem
David Gambrell@	Dem
Bud Herrin	Dem
Thomas Irvin	Dem
Harry Jackson@	Dem
Bert Lance@	Dem
Bill Coolige	Rep
Harold Dye	Rep
Harry Gessinger@	Rep
George Lankford	Rep

1970 Jimmy Carter*@	Dem
Hal Suit@	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Carl Sanders@	Dem
C. B. King@	Dem
J. B. Stoner	Dem
McKee Hargett	Dem
Thomas Irvin	Dem
Jimmy Bentley@	Rep
Jep Tanksley@	Rep

1966 Lester Maddox*@	Dem
Howard "Bo" Callaway@	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Jimmy Carter@	Dem
Ellis Arnall@	Dem
Garland Byrd@	Dem
James Gray	Dem
Hoke O'Kelly	Dem

1962 Carl Sanders*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Marvin Griffin@	Dem
Grace Thomas	Dem
Hoke O'Kelly	Dem

1958 Ernest Vandiver*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
William Bodenhamer	Dem
Lee Roy Abernathy@	Dem

1954 Marvin Griffin*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
M. E. Thompson@	Dem
William Bodenhamer	Dem
Morgan Blake	Dem

1950 Herman Talmadge*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
J. W. Jenkins	Dem
C. O. Baker	Dem
M. E. Thompson@	Dem

1948 (Special to fill Eugene Talmadge's seat after he died)	
Herman Talmadge*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Hoke O'Kelly	Dem
M. E. Thompson	Dem

1946 Eugene Talmadge*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
James Carmichael[x]	Dem
Hoke O'Kelly	Dem
E. D. Rivers	Dem

[x]Carmichael out-voted Talmadge but lost the County Unit Vote (similar to Electoral College)

1942 (First of the four year terms)	
Ellis Arnall*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Eugene Talmadge	Dem

1940 Eugene Talmadge*@	Dem
Joe Wallace	Rep
J. L. R. Boyd	Pro
Hopefuls:	
Abit Nix	Dem
Columbus Roberts	Dem

1938 Ed Rivers*@	Dem
L. P. Glass	Pro
E. S. Fuller	Ind
Hopefuls:	
Hugh Howell	Dem
J. J. Mangham	Dem
Robert Wood	Dem

GEORGIA CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORS, continued.

1936 Ed Rivers*@	Dem
L. P. Glass	Pro
Hopefuls:	
Blanton Fortson	Dem
Charles Redwine	Dem

1934 Eugene Talmadge*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Ed Gilliam	Dem
Claude Pittman	Dem

1932 Eugene Talmadge*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
H. B. Edwards	Dem
Thomas Hardwick	Dem
John Holder	Dem
Abit Nix	Dem
John Kelly	Dem

1930 Richard Russell*	Dem
none	
Hopefuls:	
Ed Rivers	Dem
J. A. Perry	Dem
John Holder	Dem
G. H. Carswell	Dem

1928 L. G. Hardman*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Ed Rivers	Dem

1926 L. G. Hardman*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
John Holder	Dem
George Carswell	Dem
J. O. Wood	Dem

1924 Clifford Walker*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
none	

1922 Clifford Walker*	Dem
none	
Hopefuls:	
George Baylor	Dem
Thomas Hardwick	Dem

1920 Thomas Hardwick*	Dem
H. B. Taylor	Ind Dem
Hopefuls:	
John Holder	Dem
Clifford Walker	Dem

1918 Hugh Dorsey*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
none	

1916 Hugh Dorsey*	Dem
Roscoe Pickett	Rep
Hopefuls:	
L. G. Hardman	Dem
Nat Harris	Dem
Joseph Pottle	Dem

1914 N. E. Harris*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
L. G. Hardman	Dem

1912 John Slaton*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Hooper Alexander	Dem
Jostill Hall	Dem

1910 Hoke Smith*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Joseph Brown	Dem
Edward Walker	Dem

1908 Joseph Brown*@	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Hoke Smith	Dem

1906 Hoke Smith*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Clark Howell	Dem
R. B. Russell	Dem
J. H. Estill	Dem
James Smith	Dem

1904 Joseph Terrell*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
R. B. Russell	Dem
L. H. Chappell	Dem

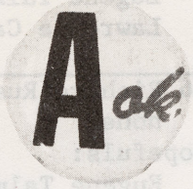
1902 Joseph Terrell*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
J. H. Estill	Dem
Dupont Guerry@	Dem

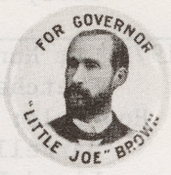
1900 A. D. Chandler*	Dem
none	Rep
Hopefuls:	
Dupont Guerry	Dem
R. B. Russell	Dem

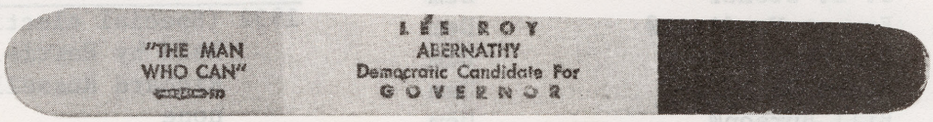
GEORGIA CANDIDATES FOR U.S. SENATE, (1914-1974)

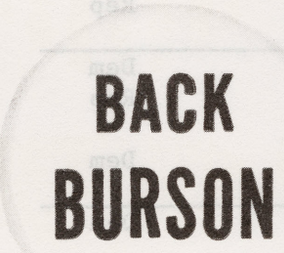
1974	Herman Talmadge*	Dem
	Carlton Myers	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Jerry Johnson	Dem
1972	Sam Nunn*@	Dem
	Fletcher Thompson@	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Darrell Runyan	Dem
	Lloyd Russell	Dem
	J. B. Stoner	Dem
	Ernest Vandiver@	Dem
	Don Wheeler	Dem
	Hosea Williams	Dem
	Bill Burson@	Dem
	David Gambrell@	Dem
	Wyman C. Lowe	Dem
	Clarence Porter	Rep
	Howard Tucker	Rep
1968	Herman Talmadge*	Dem
	Earl Patton@	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Maynard Jackson@	Dem
1966	Richard Russell*	Dem
	no Republican or Democratic opposition	
1956	Herman Talmadge*@	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	M. E. Thompson	Dem
1954	Richard Russell*	Dem
	no Republican or Democratic opposition	
1950	Walter F. George*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Harry Hyde	Dem
	Alex McLennone	Dem
1948	Richard Russell	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Tom Marshall	Dem
1944	Walter F. George*@	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	John Goolsby	Dem
1942	Richard Russell*	Dem
	Levert D. Shivers	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Will Upshaw	Dem
1938	Walter F. George*@	Dem
	Charles Jiles	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Eugene Talmadge	Dem
	Lawrence Camp	Dem
1936	Richard Russell*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Eugene Talmadge	Dem
1932	(Special election to fill seat held by Harris, who died)	
	Richard Russell*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Charles Crisp	Dem
1932	Walter F. George*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	James Arnold	Dem
1930	William Harris*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	John Slaton@	Dem
1926	Walter F. George*	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Richard Russell	Dem
1922	Walter F. George	Dem
	none	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Hal Cooper	Dem
	Benjamin Wright	Dem
1920	Tom Watson*	Dem
	Harry Edwards	Pro Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	Hugh Dorsey	Dem
	Hoke Smith	Dem
1918	William Harris*	Dem
	G. H. Williams	Rep
	Hopefuls:	
	William Schley Howard@	Dem
	Thomas Hardwick	Dem
	Emment Shaw	Dem
	John Cooper	Dem
1914	Hoke Smith*@	Dem
	C. W. McClure	Bull Moose
	Hopefuls:	
	John Slaton@	Dem
	Tom Felders	Dem

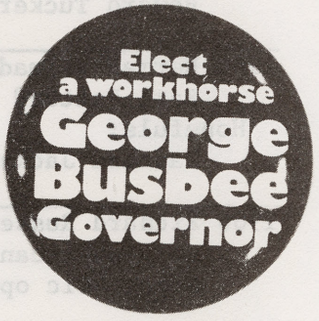
GEORGIA CAMPAIGN ITEMS, PICTURED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

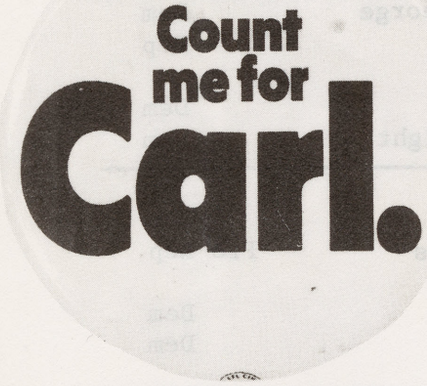


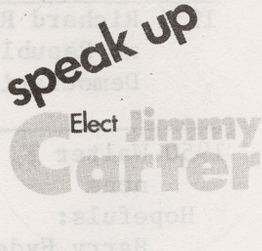


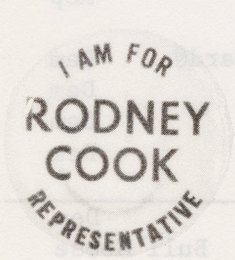


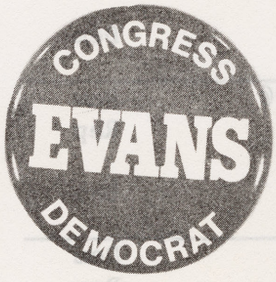


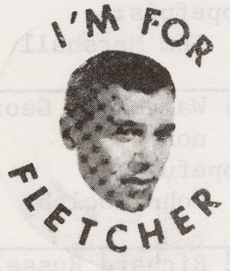




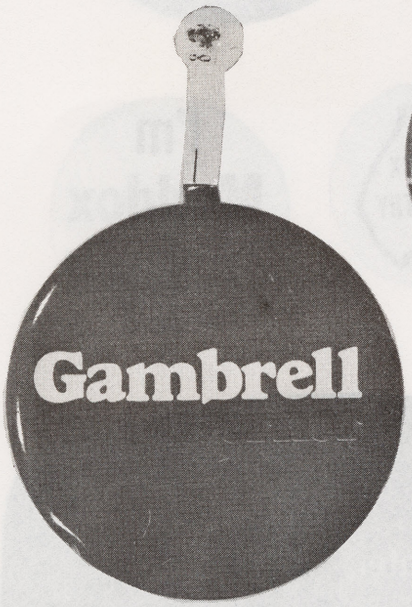


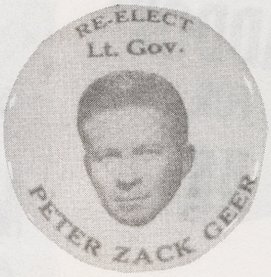


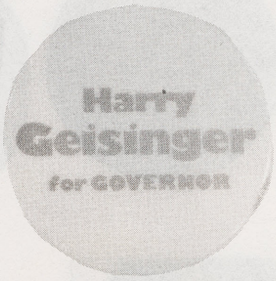


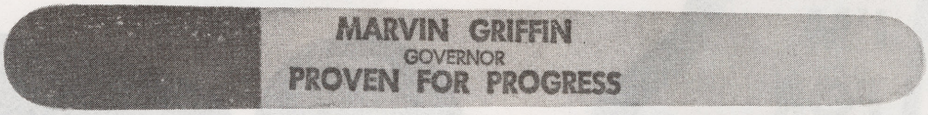


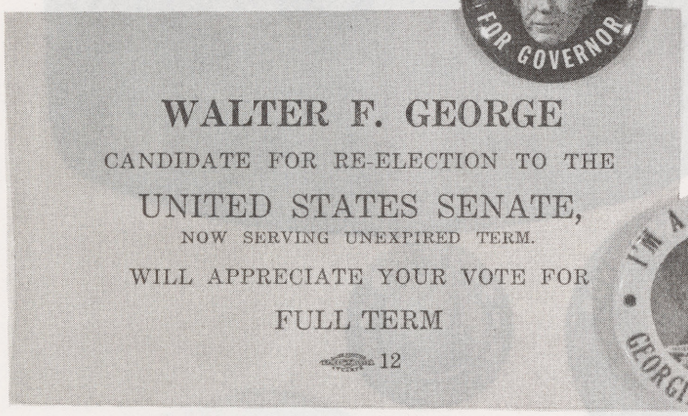
GEORGIA CAMPAIGN ITEMS, PICTURED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, continued.

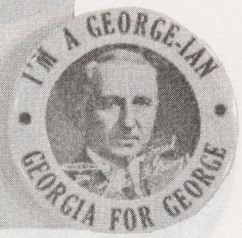


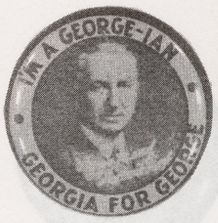


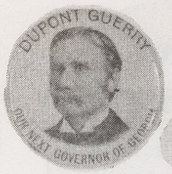


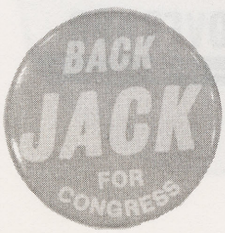


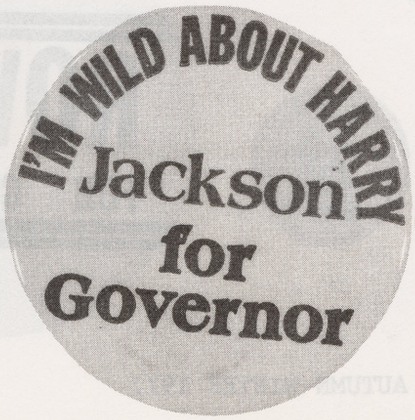


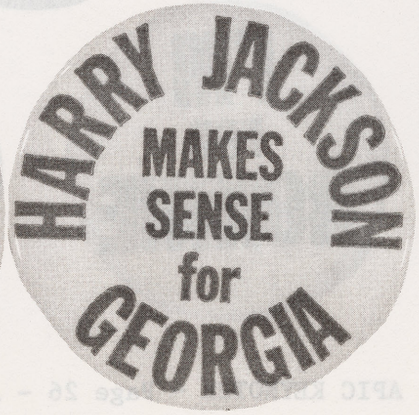




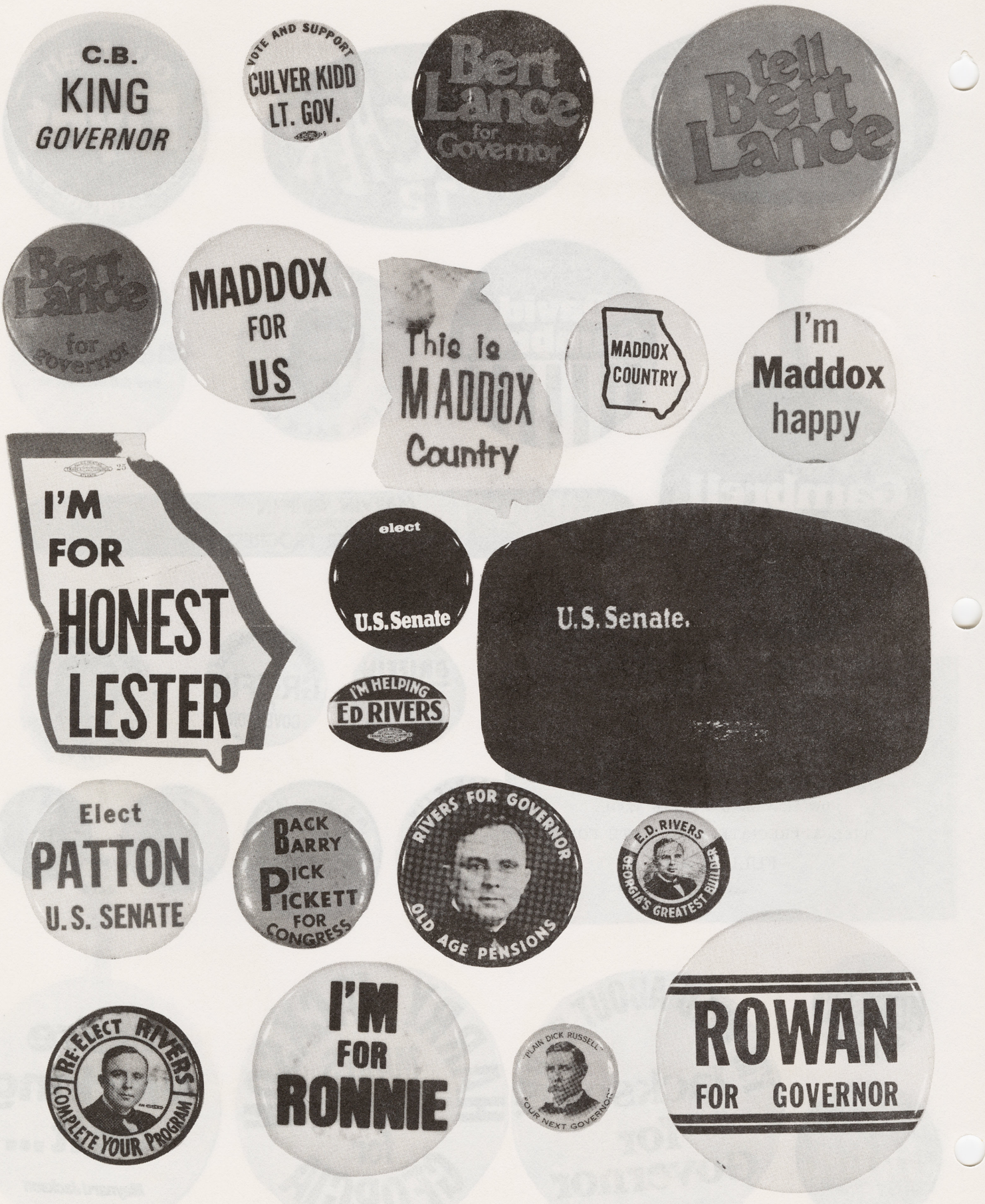






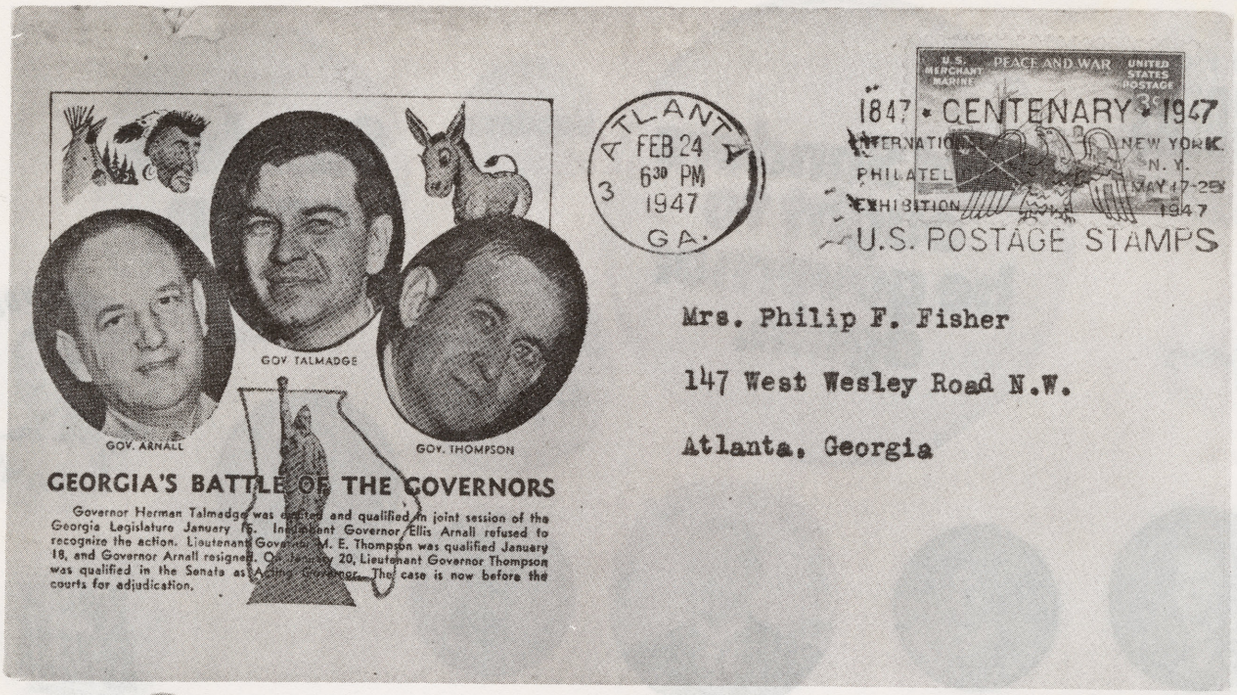


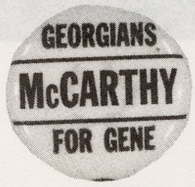
GEORGIA CAMPIAGN ITEMS, PICTURED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, continued.

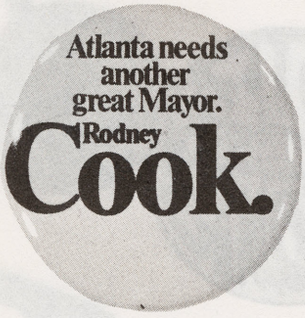


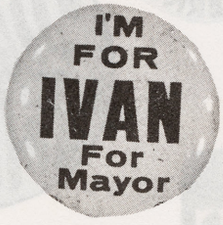
GEORGIA CAMPAIGN ITEMS, PICTURED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, continued.

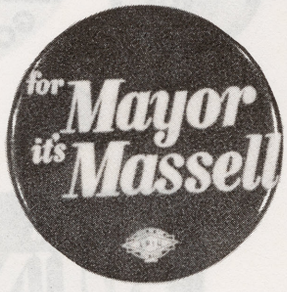
GEORGIA MISCELLANEOUS CAMPAIGN ITEMS, MAYORAL, NATIONAL, ETC.











APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by David Castaldi (1183), 430 Susan Lane, Deerfield, IL 60015

APIC CHAPTER CALENDAR - 1978

Date	Time	Chapter
Jan. 21	10:00 AM	Florida: Bldg. 12, Florida Tech Univ., FTU Blvd, Orlando, Fla.
Jan. 22	12:00 AM	Chicago Area: Avenue Motel, 1154 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 28	9:30 AM	J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut: Howard Johnson's, Southington, Conn.
Apr. 14-15	9:30 AM	Annual Eastern Regional: J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut: Holiday Inn, Meriden, Conn.
Apr. 9	1:00 PM	Wisconsin: State Historical Society, 816 State St., Madison, Wisc.
July 22	9:30 AM	J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut: Howard Johnson's, Southington, Conn.
Aug. 9-10-11		APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 28	9:30 AM	J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut: Howard Johnson's, Southington, Conn.

Please check with local collectors as above dates are subject to change!

Chapter secretaries or presidents are asked

1) To add my name to your mailing list for meeting announcements
2) To send reports of chapter activities after each meeting
3) To advise me at once of any planned regional meeting so that we do not schedule two such events within a month of each other in the same part of the country.

****IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT--SPECIALTY CHAPTERS****

Any specialty chapter which would like to hold a meeting at the APIC National Convention in St. Louis in August is requested to contact national convention chairman Chick Harris as soon as possible. Chick will be happy to arrange for times and meeting rooms. This is a once-in-two-years opportunity for specialty chapter members to meet one another face to face and plan chapter activities; don't miss the opportunity.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--SPECIALTY CHAPTERS

Two Specialty Chapters Currently in Formative Stage

Bob Smith, Route #5, Box 83, Statesville, N. C. 28677, writes that he has the necessary 10 members to form a Thomas E. Dewey Chapter. Anyone else interested in joining a Dewey chapter should contact Bob.

Henry Shaffner, 1 Montgomery Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004, has expressed an interest in establishing a Jimmy Carter Chapter. He and his wife Bobbie have a special interest in seeing a Carter chapter succeed since Henry is a cousin of President Carter. The Ford Chapter is already organized, so Carter collectors should contact Henry.

American Local (ALPIC)

According to Bert Thompson, Herb Shemwell is heading up the ALPIC project to document items from all congressional, senate, and governatorial elections in 1978. Campaign '78 will utilize ALPIC members from all over the nation to record local candidates and their political items. Volunteers are welcome to assist with this project. ALPIC has just completed an eight page written auction of local items which raised significant funds to help the chapter finance its extensive activities. The new chapter officers are A. Preston Malcom, president; William T. Cleveland, vice-president; Bert Thompson, secretary treasurer; and Thomas Whalen, newsletter editor.

APIC Cause

The first issue of The Cause, the newsletter of the recently establish Cause Chapter, was a nicely laid out and illustrated 8 page issue which featured items which pictured the peace symbol. The newsletter also contained a discussion about what constitutes cause collecting and a can-you-identify section. The chapter presently has 16 paid up ($3.00 dues) members and plans to issue its newsletter quarterly. The chapter's major project will be to set up a cataloging system for all cause items. Cause items are a much neglected but highly interesting phase of our hobby; if you are interested write to John O'Brien, 1641 N. Alexandria Ave., Hollywood, Calif. 90027.

Gerald R. Ford

The Ford Chapter has issued its first newsletter, Gerald R. Ford Times.. It pictures all known Ford for Congress buttons and tabs, all known button and ribbon for the 1960 Ford for vice-president candidacy, and fourteen 1976 presidential items not pictured in Project '76 at time of publication. The Times also attempts to list the top ten Ford presidential buttons of 1976 and all President Ford Committee pamphlets. If you are interested in joining, write to Harry Walden, 1004 E. Temperance St., Kent, Washington 98031.

Kennedy Brothers

Work on a John F. Kennedy project is well under way; the chapter already has found over 30 unlisted JFK pieces. The Kennedy Club Current newsletter has already contained over 30 pages of interesting material for the Kennedy buff. The Current has featured articles on JFK's first congressional campaign and the last days and nights of the 1960 campaign as well as sidelight articles on RFK primary items, book reviews, and Kennedy associates. If you are interested in joining the chapter, contact Chris Hearn, 403 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Landon Sunflower Chapter

Chapter Governor Clyde Ruppert, 1401 Pendleton Lane, Glenview, Ill. 60025, sent all chapter members a letter indicating that Alf Landon celebrated his 90th birthday on September 9th. Enclosed were copies of several articles which appeared on his birthday, including a front page picture article from the Chicago Tribune. Chapter Lt. Governor Ruhstaller is in the process of working on a simple constitution and a set of bylaws for the chapter.

William McKinley Collectors Society

The first issue of The Gold Bug was a very professionally done newsletter consisting of 15 pages of interesting McKinley material featuring an article by Scott Derks on "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman and "Silver King" Bryan and an article by chapter president Jim McComb on "William McKinley's 'Other' Political Career, The Years from 1868 to 1896." Newsletter editor Holly Stimson is to be congratulated on such a fine journal. In another article C. W. Fishbaugh discusses the genesis of the gold bug. If you are interested in the elections of 1896 and 1900, send $4.00 dues to chapter secretary Joe Kokes, 367 Gordon Avenue, San Jose, Calif. 95127. I am sure you will be impressed with the quarterly journal.

Nixon Political Items Collectors

Chapter president Chris Crain has taken over the duties of the newsletter editorship from Louie Levy. The last two quarterly issues of Checkers contain 28 pages of interesting material on Richard Nixon. Peter Forman wrote a well illustrated cover story on "Nixon Auction Watch," an article on the trends in pricing of Nixon items. Ann Russell wrote an illuminating article on Hannah Milhous Nixon, mother of the former president. Chris Crain did an interesting cover story on the 1957 inaugural. One of the interesting aspects of Checkers is the way in which Chris Crain works in cartoons from the Nixon years and news articles which appear in the contemporary press. If you would like to join the Nixon chapter, contact Elwyn Taylor, Jr., 61 Pond Street, Wakefield, R. I. 02879.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Collectors Club

In the chapter's most recent newsletter, John Vargo has written a four page article on the two state senate campaigns which Roosevelt ran in 1910 and 1912. The article was illustrated with several rarely seen pieces from these two campaigns. Write to John Vargo at 9916 Walker House Road, #2, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760, if you would like to join the FDR chapter.

Third Party Chapter

In the past five months newsletter editor Steven Burrage has published four issues of the Bull Moose. An ongoing feature of the Bull Moose is the cataloging of all known third party items; a number of rarely seen Debs, LaFollette, and Coxey items have appeared recently. One interesting article by Steve details collector involvement in third party pins since 1948. Other articles included histories of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties and one on James B. Weaver. Dues are $5.00 and can be sent to Tom Wilson, 503 Kings Canyon Blvd., Galesburg, Ill. 61401.

3-H Collectors Club

The latest issue of the HHHerald contains a fascinating article on "The Humphrey National Buttons, 1956-1960. The article pictures all known seventeen buttons promoting Humphrey for vice-president and president during that fourteen year period. Each item is well described both as to appearance and as to how it was used in which campaign. Information as to relative scarcity and value is also included. The last two issues of the HHHerald are outstanding models of the value of APIC specialty chapters in the cataloging of a candidate's material. The chapter is poised for a comprehensive Humphrey project. You can join the chapter by writing to Roger Fisher, 1930 Hartley Road, Duluth, Minn. 55803.

Harry S. Truman

The second issue of the Buckstopper contains four pages of classified advertisements, discussion of questionable items, and a listing of the chapter's 29 members. The next issue of the newsletter will feature pre-presidential Truman items, according to editor Bob Levine. Chapter president Jim Cassidy has sent out pictures of seven "eight ball" items and is seeking to establish what if any relationship each bears to Truman's 1948 campaign. Dues are $5.00 and may be sent to Linda Adams, 605 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash. 98101.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES--GEOGRAPHIC CHAPTERS Two New Chapters in Approval Process

Two new chapters have been formed and have submitted chapter applications for approval to their regional vice-presidents. Albany, New York, area collectors are forming the George R. Lund Capital District chapter, named after the Socialist mayor of Schenectady who went on to become a Democratic Lt. Governor. The first slate of chapter officers includes Henry Madej, president; Don Ackerman, vice-president; and Robert Leonard, secretary-treasurer. The Political Americana Collectors of Kentucky have organized and held several meetings including a regional meeting. Chapter officers will be Drexell Davis, president; Robert Phillips, vice-president; Mrs. Steve Jones, treasurer; and Julius Rather, secretary.

Chicago Area

About 50 collectors attended the November 13th meeting held in a suburban Chicago shopping mall, a special meeting to attract collectors who have not wanted to come to the downtown Chicago location. The chapter distributed $7.00 to each member to assist him in the purchase of the Hake book. Bob Bialo, chapter secretary reports that the club has 90 dues paying members.

Florida

Secretary Danny Crew reports that the chapter held its first meeting in almost a year in St. Petersburg. Only 10-12 collectors were present. Danny expects a much better turnout for the Orlando meeting scheduled for January 21, 1978.

Mid-Atlantic

The chapter held meetings on September 17th and November 12th in Bordentown, according to announcements from meeting chairman Ed Stahl.

North Star

The very active chapter from the state of Minnesota held its first regional meeting on August 19-21 in Bloomington, Minn. According to the meeting announcement registration feeswere $7.50 for an eight foot bourse table, $2.00 for individual and $3.00 for family. The chapter also held a meeting on October 8th in the Minnesota state capitol building.

Ohio

The chapter's annual Giant Fall Meeting was held on November 5th at the Southern Hotel in Columbus, Ohio. Bourse space was $6.00 per table with entrance fees of $1.00 for an individual and $1.50 for a family. According to the meeting announcement which pictured the hobby's first "octate" (picture of each of the eight Ohio presidents) many political dignitaries as well as newsmen, radio, and TV personalities were invited.

Wisconsin

At the October 2nd meeting Mrs. Janet Nicole made a fascinating 55-minute presentation on Campaign Songs and Lyrics which included the singing of several songs. At the busines meeting Tom Kitchen was re-elected president and Jaems Watson was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The Spring meeting was set for April 9th at the State Historical Society in Madison. If you would like to be added to the mailing list, write to James Watson 816 State Street, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

J. Doyle DeWitt--Connecticut

The club held its annual fall meeting on October 15th in Southington, Conn. The chapter has had, according to secretary Ken Florey, two very successful meetings recently. The Eastern Regional Meeting which was held last April 22-23 in Meriden drew over 250 collectors. Even a recent local chapter meeting had attendance of 50 persons with collectors coming from Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Texas.

Michigan

The chapter held its Great Lakes Regional meeting on October 28-29th in Kalamazoo, at the fabulous Hilton Inn in the Kalamazoo Center. For those planning regionals, it is of interest to note that registration fees for bourse tables were $7.50 ($6.00 if by advance registration).

Dixie Chapter

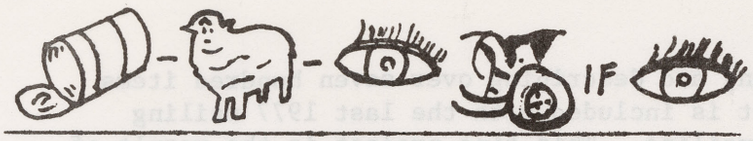
The next meeting of the Dixie chapter will be in Nashville, Tenn. on February 25, 1978, according to editor Joe Hayes' Dixie News, APIC's finest newsletter put out by a geographic chapter. The wide ranging chapter held its last meeting in Charlotte, N. C.; chapter president Jim Henderson said he felt like a mountain goat after driving 12 hours with Joe Hayes from Alabama to get there. Recent issues of Dixie News have included articles on the very tough local items of the South, moisture protection for collections, North Carolina's only Carter button, Presidential Inauguration Bibles, and an illustrated article of a few top Ford items from the 1976 election. The newsletter also contained biographical sketches of Jim Henderson and George Rollie Adams.

Monroe D. Ray - Empire

The upstate New York Chapter held a well attended meeting on Oct. 8 in Auburn, at the United Methodist Church and a fine luncheon was enjoyed along with some fine bourse items.

Gateway to the West

A well attended meeting was held on September 2 and the next meetings are December 2 and February 3. Special displays are featured at each meeting and the APIC National Convention scheduled for next August is to the forefront in all Chapter plans.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?

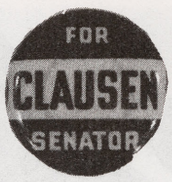
by Justin R. (Andy) Anderson, #243.
1501 Barker Avenue, Lawrence, KS 66044.

Thanks to those who replied to our last CAN YOU IDENTIFY?. Pin number 313 has been identified as one issued for the 1950 campaign for U. S. Senator from Colorado. Dan Thornton had been Governor from 1951 to 1955 and was a cattleman and always wore a ten-gallon hat--the bucking bronco pin was most appropriate. The pin did not garner a win for him. What pins pictured below can you identify?

#316

A Swallow
(prohi) item?

#317



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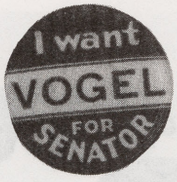

#319

#320

BRUMMAGEM*, by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

*(brum-a-gem'), a noun, defined as a showy but inferior and worthless thing.

The 6+ inch milk glass bottle pictured to the right, has not been identified as to the manufacturer or source, but it is undoubtedly a reproduction or a fantasy item. It does not look 'old' and not even the Coolidge specialists had seen or heard of it before. The lettering is blue and red and is being sold in quantities, at prices ranging from several dollars to whatever the unknowing will pay.

Another item, not pictured, is undoubtedly a reproduction, but is being advertised as circa 1919. This is a yellow felt ribbon in various widths from 1+ to 2+ inches by about 18 inches long. VOTES FOR WOMEN is stamped in black capital letters. Efforts to reach the advertiser have been unsuccessful by registered letter and by phone. Currently the advertising magazine is investigating and their findings will determine further action by the APIC and others.

1978 APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Our 1978 National Convention will be held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 9, 10 and 11, and we are looking forward to your being present to make it a real success. The Chase has hosted the ANA and other large organizations and their facilities are truly outstanding--the bourse area is on the lower level, accessable by escolator and the size of a football field with great lighting. Our meeting rooms and display area as well as the banquet room is on the first floor and all in close proximity. Chapter members are planning a gigantic display.
Your committee is attempting to use all the best ideas from each of our prior great conventions plus some new innovations. Thanks to those who wrote expressing their wishes. Some of the innovations are: a supervised play area for the small children; two auctions, one for items which are to be sent by APIC members who will be unable to attend and the other for items submitted by those attending the convention; a snack bar and rest area adjacent to the bourse area; plus tours for the non-collector and more free time.

PHOTOS IN THIS ISSUE BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, HAL OTTAWAY AND BOB LITTLE.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON APIC PROJECT.

The APIC Adlai E. Stevenson project picturing and describing over seven hundred items is being distributed in two parts--the first is included with the last 1977 mailing and the second will be with the first 1978 mailing. This fine project is the result of Erroll J. Leslie and his committee's diligent work and is most appreciated. We also thank Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III for writing the forward, to the Stevenson collector specialists for their help in making it so inclusive, to the Greater Chicago APIC Chapter for their financial help with the photography costs and to all those who helped make this project a reality.

AN OUTSTANDING GROUP OF POLITICAL TOKENS, ALONG WITH SOME OTHER MEMORABILIA.
(the condition of the metals is suberb and the photography is great)

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

No doubt you have noticed that 1978 dues are now payable and that there is a departure from the conventional dues mailer envelope we have used for years. When you complete the dues renewal included in this issue, you are creating YOUR master file card -- the card from which your handbook information and master mailing list address will be obtained so please print and print legibly. Through the years, many cards have become virtually illegible due to numerous address changes and revisions in codes so this affords us an excellent opportunity to institute a complete new master file. We certainly appreciate your cooperation and thank you in advance for your help.

We are still getting complaints from members who are not receiving mailings. Universally, without fail, this is the result of their moving and not notifying us. It's not enough to register your new address with the post office as Keynoters and other hobby-oriented publications are not forwarded automatically. Really, you must notify this office to insure an uninterrupted flow of APIC mail. A gentle reminder that if you move and fail to tell us, it will require $1.00 to receive any Keynoters which were returned to APIC Mailings -- and this dollar merely covers the cost of postage. Again, if you move, let us know.

One additional request: please do not include any correspondence in the same envelope as your dues. With dues coming in at the rate of 70 or 80 a day, we are forced to establish a definite system for processing them and extraneous letters only slow the process. Please do not construe this to mean we are not interested in your mail -- we definitely are -- just keep it in a separate envelope.

With the dues notices out earlier than in the past, with the new card system and with your cooperation in forwarding your dues promptly, we fully anticipate that the Handbook will be issued much earlier this coming year. We would appreciate receiving your dues as soon as possible so that we can start compiling the Handbook shortly after the first of the year.

Best wishes for a happy Holiday season.

Don

REJOIN

4147 - Al Cohen, 137-30 Rockaway Blvd., Jamaica, NY 11436; manufacturer; (3-d-h-i-l-s-z); Bus. (212) 322-5900

2775 - Mrs. John S. Pixley, 3711 Sleepy Hollow Rd., Falls Church, VA 22041; 3-c-i-m-r-u; (703) 256-5040

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

4510 - Earl Greaver, 524 Ortiz Drive N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87108
4036 - Scott E. Newlund, 2521 Glenwood Ct., New Albany, IN 47150
3333 - Robert Melton, 6510 North Bethmaur Lane, Glendale, WI 53209
2213 - Bruce Uhrich, 1740 Rockwell Rd., Abington, PA 19001
3735 - C. Alan Garner, 1707 Turtle Creek East Dr. - Apt. 7, South Bend, IN 46637
4435 - Cary S. Jung, 644 Alvarado Ave. - #107, Davis, CA 95616
4028 - Robert Atwater, PO Box 328, Tremont, IL 61568
4588 - Steve R. Sharp, 305 North Highway 25, Bloomfield, MO 63825
3396 - Ethan Finley, 41½ Witherspoon St., Princeton, NJ 08540

1159 - James A. McComb, 61328 Blakely Rd. - Apt. E2, Bend, OR 97701
3107 - Glenn Soden, 5493 Chatfoed Sq., Columbus, OH 43227
4774 - Claude A. Rankin, 5123 Suitland Rd. - Apt. 402, Suitland, MD 20023
4256 - Emma J. Wilson, 233 Kenneth Dr., Nashville, TN 37207
1113 - Perry Heidelberger, 43-44 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, NY 11355
4542 - Randy Bies, Apt. C-9, Allendale Apts., Allendale Dr., Newark, DE 19713
4140 - Ron Tilghman, 204 Country Club Apts., Dallas, PA 18612
1718 - Cameron Zwern, 5545 Allot Ave., Van Nuys, CA 91401
2298 - Steve Martin, 653 Vine, Highland Park, IL 60035
2381 - Laramer Mace, PSC #2 - Box 3782, Elmendorf A.F.B., AK 99506
5100 - Peter Newbould, 1906 No. Woodley St., Arlington, VA 22207
4950 - James Lorenz, 215 E. Franklin St., Rockton, IL 61032
195 - Wm. C. Rickrode, 77 Core Rd., Tavares, FL 32778
5149 - S. Hollis Stevenson, 4324 Villa Dr. - #11, Blue Ash, OH 45242
3825 - John R. Henigan, 1124 Arthur Ave., Racine, WI 53404
4374 - Stephen Bolesky, 223 School St., Bennington, VT 05201
723 - Herbert J. Sayre, 14336 Riverside Dr., Livonia, MI 48154
4804 - Chip Bishop, Apt. 605, 901 Sixth St. S.W., Washington, DC 20024
4467 - James R. Harper, c/o Pullman Kellogg Co., PO Box 496, Norco, LA 70079
2302 - James F. Danner, 75 Fairlawn Drive, Latham, NY 12110
4329 - James McNally, 3155 Woodridge Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15227
4542 - Randy P. Bies, 448 Willow Dr., Elkton, MD 21921
4872 - Samuel E. Fry, Amembassy Helsinki, APO New York 09664
4260 - Jim Snyder, Toll House Apts. - Apt. C-10, 900 E. Pgh. St., Greensburg, PA 15601
2686 - James W. Mast, 309 Barbi Drive, West Bend, WI 53095

ALL APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP LISTED IN THE LAST KEYNOTER HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE APIC.

APPLICANTS FOR APIC MEMBERSHIP: Applicants listed on the next pages have submitted applications since the last publication. Should any member know of good reason why an applicant should not be admitted to membership, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer so an investigation may be made and a decision reached by the Executive Board. If there are no objections filed prior to January 31, 1978, the applicants will become members.

5126A - Melvin Reiter, 6482 Newton Rd., East Lansing, MI 48823; state employee; (3-c-l-s-z-milk, dairy items); (517) 332-6404; (517) 373-8686. (R. E. Olson)
5127A - Joe Kirrene, 2557 Kilpatrick St., San Ramon, CA 94583; Dist. Mgr. AAA; (3-c-l-r-z-Kennedys); (415) 820-2579.
5128A - Dominique King, 639 Poplar, Royal Oak, MI 48073; student; (2-c-i-m-q-u-v-posters); (315) 585-4083. (Jerry Lee Bixby)
5129A - Paul L. Orrin, 12602 St. Mark, Garden Grove, CA 92645; sales; (c-i-l-q-z); (714) 898-6965; (213) 752-3796.
5130A - Dick Heberle, Box 5533, Daytona Beach, FL 32018; teacher; (3-c-h-m-q-u); (904) 672-9389. (Steve Burrage)
5131A - Robert A. Morris, 4225 11th Ave. N.E. - Apt. 301, Seattle, WA 98105; student; (2-c-h-m-q-u-v); (206) 633-0999; (206) 543-5599. (Danny Crew)
5132A - Harry A. Eielson, Jr., 2836 Rural Hill Circle, Nashville, TN 37217; insurance; (3-c-i-m-q-u); (615) 361-7141; (615) 832-5430.
5133A - Mrs. Doris L. Dale, 3252 N.E. Flanders, Portland, OR 97232; retired; (3-c-i-m-q-w); 235-5211
5134A - Norman M. Valz, 4202 Venable Ave. S.E., Charleston, WV 25304; student; (1-c-h-l-q-u-v-3rd parties); (304) 925-9804. (John F. Rockett)
5135A - Charles L. Hertlein, Jr., 2104 Starlight Dr., Greensboro, NC 27407; sales; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (919) 294-0972; (919) 299-4691. (Fred Varn)
5136A - David C. Weir, 463 Milam Drive, Winchester, VA 22601; teacher; (2-c-h-l-q-z); 662-2101. (Erroll J. Leslie)
5137A - Douglas Ring, 1340 La Loma Rd., Pasadena, CA 91105; deputy county supv.; (2-c-i-m-r-u-v); (213) 799-7009; (213) 974-1055.

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP, continued.

5138A - Marcia G. Davis, 6700-62nd Street North, Pinellas Park, FL 33565; writer/photographer; (2-c-i-l-q-u); (813) 544-0125. (Danny Crews)

5139A - Kenneth F. Oxley, 2041 Spruce St., Philadelphia, PA 19103; teacher; (2-c-h-m-q-u); (215) 545-2538.

5140A - John Douglas, 2581 Stratford, Cleveland Heights, OH 44118; student; (1-c-h-l-r-u-v); (216) 932-7685.

5141A - Joseph Cozzolino, 15349 Juliana, East Detroit, MI 48021; political consulting; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (313) 773-0216; (313) 462-4220.

5142A - Karen W. Reynolds, 1677 Ashton Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23462; edit clerk; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (804) 467-1934; (804) 855-2041. (Robert Coup)

5143A - Nancy H. Leathrum, RD 5 - Box 87, Elkton, MD 21921; housewife; (3-c-i-m-q-z); (301) 398-2644. (Wm. Lambden)

5144A - James E. Carrico, 1870 Wyoming Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20009; fed. govt.; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (202) 234-4137.

5145A - Charles Brun, 1220 Menlo Dr., Davis, CA 95616; student; (1-c-i-m-r-z); (916) 756-4747; (916) 756-1212. (Bob Warren)

5146A - Robert Warren, 2407 Anza Ave., Davis, CA 95616; realtor; (3-c-i-m-r-z); (916) 753-4733; (916) 756-1442. (Neal Machander)

5147A - Cary L. Frazier, Court House, Rome, GA 30161; court reporter; (3-c-d-h-m-q-z); (Jack Summerbell)

5148A - Rodney D. Shepherd, 252 S. Crescent Dr., Frankfort, IN 46041; student; (1-c-h-l-r-u); (317) 654-7325. (David L. Castaldi)

5149A - A. Hollis Stevenson, PO Box 42147, Montgomery, OH 45242; graphic designer; (2-c-d-i-l-q-z-women's rights);bus. (513) 738-1026. (Mary Ellen Siles).

5150A - Joanne S. Golden, 1218 Cox Rd., Rydal, PA 19046; student; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (215) 884-4590.

5151A - Irv Meserth, 8245 Shawnee Run, Cincinnati, OH 45243; attorney; (3-c-i-l-q-u-v); (513) 561-3939; (513) 632-8435. (Ted Hake)

5152A - Douglas Southard, 63 Kenwood Ave., Newton, MA 02159; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u); (617) 523-9022.

5153A - Rik Monti, 294 N. Main - Apt. 6, Lewistown, IL 61542; teacher; (2-c-i-l-q-u); (309) 547-2936; (309) 547-2277.

5154A - Jerry M. Duren, Rt. 2 - Box 368, Waynesboro, TN 38485; pharmacist; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (615) 722-5928; (615) 722-5466. (George Adams)

5155A - Ward Cowles, 701 Crestview Dr., Madison, WI 53716; printer; (3-c-i-m-s-z); (608) 222-1847; (608) 266-1692. (Tom Kitchen)

5156A - Robert D. Clair, 715 So. Washington, #B-20, Alexandria, VA 22314; census bureau; (2-c-h-m-q-u-posters); (703) 548-7855; (301) 763-7534. (John McLaughlin)

5157A - Stephen M. Glosser, 205 No. Sherman, Girard, IL 62640; manager; (2-c-h-m-q-z).

5158A - Frances Miller, 650 Stewart Avenue No., So. St. Paul, MN 55075; curator; (3-c-m-q-v); 451-7312; 451-6260. (Robert Costa)

5159A - Jack R. Jackson, 215 Eastridge Dr., San Antonio, TX 78227; student; (1-c-h-l-q-z); (512) 674-4191.

5160A - Donald B. W. Messenger, 10497 Graeloch Rd., Laurel, MD 20810; attorney; (3-c-i-m-s-z); (301) 725-5619; (301) 474-2300. (David Strebe)

5161A - Jerald Yatt, 2803 Steele Rd., Baltimore, MD 21209; mailman; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (301) 358-6227.

5162A - Donald Foshey, 19734 Greydale, Detroit, MI 48219; student; (2-c-i-m-q-u-v); (313) 532-2158. (Jerry Lee Bixby)

5163A - Gladys Mettler, Box H, Elgin, MN 59932; grocery manager; (3-c-i-m-q-z); (507) 876-2175; (507) 876-2175. (Ralph Oborne)

5164A - Nancy S. Metcalf, 8125 Four Mile Rd., East Leroy, MI 49051; dental assistant; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (616) 964-4015; (616) 965-0744. (Ken Hosner)

5165A - Benjamin F. Baer, 690 Port Dr., San Mateo, CA 94404; govt. official; (3-c-h-l-r-z); (415) 349-4670; (415) 347-4737

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, CONCLUDED.

5166A - Henry E. Johns, 1519 So. Main St., Carthage, MO 64836; antique dealer; (3-c-d-i-l-u); (417) 358-3502. (Chick Harris)

5167A - John R. Smickle, 2712 Nile Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37421; librarian; (2-c-h-m-q-u-TR); (615) 894-3765; (615) 757-5316.

5168A - Kenneth F. Melley, 1925 Freedom Lane, Falls Church, VA 22043; consultant; (3-c-h-l-r-z); bus (202) 833-4448. (John Dornan)

5169A - Ted A. Stamboulidis, 167-04 14th Rd., Whitestone, NY 11357; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (212) 767-4222. (Neil Mitchell)

5170A - Stephen M. Millett, 180 W. Cooke Rd., Columbus, OH 43214; officer USAF; (2-c-h-l-r-u); (614) 268-2704.

5171A - Richard D. Dolloff, 116 State St., Portsmouth, NH 03801; (603) 436-0332.

5172A - Kenneth E. Kneisley, 332 N. Main St., Bluffton, OH 45817; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u-v); (419) 358-6872.

5173A - Alfred J. Hood, 1054 Genesee, Warren, OH 44483; (3-c-d-h-m-q-z); 372-5295. (Fred M. Smith, Jr.)

5174A - Howard Silverman, 12 Saratoga Dr., Jericho, NY 11753; salesman; (3-c-d-i-m-r-z); (516) 433-1359; (212) 371-7270. (Ted Hake)

5175A - Edwin E. Lewis, 10 Adams St., Auburn, NY 13021; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (315) 252-3419. (Kenneth N. E. Wright)

5176A - Mollie Ann Sluss, 1156 Ash Street, Winnetka, IL 60093; therapist; (2-c-i-m-q-u); (312) 446-5624; (312) 827-8811 X160. (Mark Jacobs).

5177A - Joseph F. Baker, 1138 Pine Hill Rd., McLean, VA 22101; retired; (703) 790-0618

5178A - Dominic Pillizzi, 1907 - 22nd St., Kenosha, WI 53140; laborer; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (414) 658-3950.

5179A - Richard S. Bearse, 482 West Street, Leominster, MA 01453; hair stylist; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (617) 537-7408; (617) 345-4340.

5180A - Haywood Watts, 1754 Borden, Memphis, TN 38116; real estate broker; (3-c-i-l-q-z); (901) 345-2079; (901) 396-9955. (Jack Rcokett)

5181A - Charles E. Sims, 1124 West Salvador, Napa, CA 94558; student; (1-c-d-h-l-q-z); (707) 224-1942; (707) 255-2100. (Hank Michalski)

5182A - Jim Novak, 502 W. Walnut, Nevada, MO 64772; CPA; (2-c-i-l-r-u-v); (417) 667-5190; (417) 667-5688.

5183A - James E. McDonald, 1624 South August, Stillwater, OK 74074; building contractor; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (405) 372-1740; (405) 372-4624. (Gertrude Bolay)

5184A - Stephen Decatur, 33 Gregory St., Marblehead. MA 01945; pres. ad agency; (3-c-h-m-q-z-letters, signatures); (617) 631-9321.

5185A - Guy P. Beach, 61 Cheshire Rd., Wallingford, CT 06492; mgmnt. consultant; (3-c-i-l-o-u); (203) 265-5870.

5186A - Joe Blaszak, 2380 Torrent St., Muskegon, MI 49441; student; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (616) 759-8361.

5187A - J. Walter Yeagley, 316 Runner Rd., Great Falls, VA 22066; judge; (3-c-i-m-q-u-w-X); (703) 759-2341; (202) 727-1896. (John McLaughlin)

5188A - David W. Livingston, 5765 Joanne Ct., North Ridgeville, OH 44039; techer; (2-c-h-m-q-u);

5189A - Nadine A. Yingst, 1238 Owens St., Boise, ID 83704; marketing analyst; (2-c-h-m-q-z); (208) 376-4347; (208) 384-6340. (Erroll Leslie).

5190A - Mark E. Meinke, Coloma, WI 54930; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (715) 228-3221. (Betty Sorenson)

5191A - Terry J. Bauer, PO Box #4, Alburtis, PA 18011; draftsman; (2-c-h-m-q-u); (215) 965-5825. (Ted Hake)